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THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

It Remains the Principal Topic of Conversation in London.

A DANGEROUS UNDERTAKING.

Natives Have Modern Rifles and Can Shoot Straight--A Force Variously Estimated--Another Army has Started from Congo.

London, March 21.—The position of the British government is eased by the great news from Paris that France will not oppose the first step in the advance from the Egyptian frontier for the suppression of the Soudan expedition. It will continue her opposition to a formal protest against the use of the Egyptian funds for this purpose. Russia will support France in this attitude, while some in authority will be given credited with saying that the British troops will, while sore in need of gold will, as being likely to be of little use in the work of Great Britain's civilization, be withdrawn. The Egyptian expedition is likely to be greatly concerned. M. Berthelot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, clearly recognizes, therefore, the French people do not, that France is powerless to make an effective protest. Russia has no voice in the administration of the Egyptian public debt, which gives Great Britain holds two votes, France two, Austria, Italy and Germany one each. A difference of opinion exists as to whether the statutes relating to the commission require a unanimous or a majority vote. In several instances decisions have been based on a majority vote, notably the grant of troops for the suppression of the slave trade, to which time France protested against the grant. At any rate M. Berthelot is free himself, powerless to prevent the expedition, and Lavisse to protest.

Reconnaissance in Force.

The war-office officials here declare that the expedition will be only a reconnaissance in force and will simply mean that the present phase is anything beyond an initial step in an Anglo-Egyptian campaign. The army intelligence department possesses only the most meager information regarding the strength of the Mahdists. Military experts distrust the estimates made by Sir [illegible] as a matter of fact, his long captivity among the Mahdists should on the face of things, have made him an authority on the subject. These experts consider that a report made by the Russian traveler Elisseieff, who was recently elected a member of the Russian Geographical Society, is more reliable than that of Slatin Pasha. He says that the Khalifa force numbers 40,000 men, including 4,000 cavalry. They possess 20,000 rifles of which 5,000 are Remingtons, really fit for service. The artillery is poor. There are 30 guns at Dongola and five Krupp and ten ecrasite guns at Omdurman.

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Gazette says that the Dervishes are now able to deliver a deadly rifle fire. They will combine European tactics with the formidable onsets of cavalry and swordmen in the old style. The correspondent declares that the British tactics of forming squares and awaiting the shock of battle will not do now in fighting the Dervishes and if they are followed will result in rout and ruin.

The consensus of military opinion is that if a reconquest of the Soudan is intended a picked force of British and Indian troops 20,000 strong will be necessary. It is no wonder that the British government is reticent regarding the details and ultimate aim of the expedition. Even with a solid parliamentary majority the cabinet does not dare in the meantime to arouse the opinion of the country on the great enterprise, which is certain to ultimately involve large expenditures by the British treasury. Until Parliament rises in August, Lord Salisbury will not disclose the game that the government is playing.

An Expedition from Congo.

The Belgian-Congo Free State expedition under the command of Baron Dhanis, which will attack the Dervishes on the upper Nile simultaneously with the Anglo-Egyptian attack upon those on the lower Nile is an assured fact. The French press denied that it was the intention to dispatch such an expedition, but the semi-official Etoile Belge confirms the statement made by the United Press last Saturday that such an expedition had been formed and that, with the consent of the British colonial office, a number of Houssas had been recruited for it at Lagos. King Leopold will shortly come to London to conclude the arrangements for the advance of this expedition to the Nile.

Baron Dhannis, with a strong force is now nearing Bahr-El-Gazel. He has with him a number of Maxim and Krupp guns.

Spain's Credit Exhausted.

Paris and London financiers who were consulted by Spain on the issue of a loan on the security of Cuban bonds issued in 1886 declined to enter the proposed deal. The Spanish cabinet now proposes to raise $2,000,000 by pawning the bonds with the Bank of Spain, the Bank of Barcelona and other provincial banks, through which a national subscription loan will be issued.

The coming conference of the National Liberal federation will discuss a special resolution against the Soudan expedition, preliminary to the Liberal leaders' opening an agitation against it throughout the country.

The Duke of Cambridge, formerly commander-in-chief of the British army, will, under pressure from the ministers, withdraw his claim for a pension of £1,800 annually.

Woman affirms that a curious change in London society is the gradual disappearance of the once all-powerful American female element. The recent marriage of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt shows that British aristocrats are not yet indifferent to the wealth and wife of the United States girl—the long admired royalty coveted and [illegible] beauty no longer prevails. The smart English woman to-day rivals the American woman in brilliancy, attractiveness and chic. This transformation is not the sole cause of the American decline. The Prince of Wales, who is the dictator of society here, finds that the regular graves of English aristocrats are more agreeable than the laughing loveliness of the daughters of the new world. All this, a warning to Wonfan.

Queen Victoria will return to Windsor Castle at the end of April.

Robert Buchanan's venture as his own publisher prospers. He has set up a shop in two rooms in the Soho district. He says that the whole cost of his new poem, "The Devil's Case," has been covered by their subscriptions, and that the remaining sales will be clear profit. By publishing for himself his profits will be at least twice as large as they would have been by having a regular publisher bring out his works.

The Recatta at Cannes.

Cannes, March 21.—In the Cannes regatta, the cup given by James Gordon Bennett and Ogden Goelet was contested for, this being the second event for that trophy since it was donated. Last year the race for the cup was declared off as only two yachts appeared at the starting line, while the conditions were [illegible] three starters. Three vessels entered but did not start, only under stress of circumstances, there was no [illegible] The [illegible] wind and I became [illegible] under the lee of the Esterel mountains and were unable to finish the course before sundown. The Britannia was by the lead during the whole of the first and last of the second round, the Altair afterwards took the lead and [illegible] Britannia [illegible] Altair was still [illegible] Britannia [illegible] territory upon which the arrest occurred.

THE CUBAN INCIDENT.

It is Practically Terminated Through the Good Offices of the United States.

Washington, March 21.—The so-called Cuban incident has been disposed of from its Venezuelan bearings, officially and practically terminated, it is understood, through the good offices of the United States, although the [illegible] of Great Britain and the United States into direct relations concerning the affair.

The Virginia [illegible] called, had at one time a somewhat alarming aspect, but the good offices of Minister Bayard, backed by the [illegible] of Secretary Olney, smoothed the [illegible] Cuban [illegible] Governor Tyner, the [illegible] organizers, are alert to take advantage of their enemies' mistakes. Each faction has its special organs here [illegible] Cuba for extenuative [illegible] Meanwhile the [illegible] is even a worse [illegible] With the dawn of hope for [illegible] the State the earlier annexationist [illegible] is [illegible] Many of the [illegible] have lost confidence in [illegible] and [illegible] have refused to longer [illegible] the dictatorship of Chairman J. Fitzy and the "old man" is using [illegible] Mayor Walbridge of this city, Mayor Davis of Kansas City, and Major Wetzel, ex-commander of the G. A. R., are avowed candidates. Fitley is conducting with Davis; Walbridge is in open revolution and Major Warner is a likely dark horse. The strength of the silver sentiment among Missouri Republicans is an unknown quantity but is large enough to be dangerous. Never before have the two great parties been in such a chaotic condition in Missouri. Meanwhile the Populists, a noisy minority, are "claiming everything" and making some converts.

WILL MEET AT PUEBLO.

Colorado Republican Convention Summoned to Meet on May 14.

Denver, March 21.—The executive committee of the Republican State party organization to-day decided to hold the State convention for the selection of delegates to the St. Louis convention on May 14, in Pueblo.

HANNA'S REPLY.

He Says Senator Chandler's Statements Were Unwarranted.

New York, March 21.—The Tribune publishes the following special dispatch from Buffalo:

Mark A. Hanna of Cleveland, who has been active in Major McKinley's canvass for the Presidency, spent to-day in this city. His presence here in view of the recent remarkable demonstrations in favor of the Ohio statesman was considered significant. Mr. Hanna, however, blandly insisted that the object of his visit was in relation to the Buffalo Furnace Company, of which he is the principal stockholder, and of which his brother is president.

When Mr. Hanna's attention was called to the charges made by Senator Chandler as to the lavish use of money in connection with Mr. McKinley's canvass, he smiled and remarked with a somewhat wearied air, "Yes, I have seen Senator Chandler's remarks in print, but with most people in this country, I have long since ceased to take anything that Mr. Chandler might say seriously. He says things that within 24 hours afterwards he wishes to have unsaid, but since he has made what practically amounts to charges, I suppose I must dignify them by replying.

Chandler Answered.

"Mr. Chandler says I have levied contributions on the industrial interests of the East. That statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He further declares that Gov. McKinley's canvass has been one of boodler from start to finish. That statement is not only false, but is an insult to the overwhelming majority of the Republican party who are to-day demanding the nomination of Mr. McKinley. I do not think it necessary for me to elaborate on either of these points.

"As to the invasion of Pennsylvania, or as Mr. Chandler calls it, Senator Quay's State, or any other State and Territory permit me to say that I have never found it necessary to create sentiment favorable to Governor McKinley. In every State of the Union the movement has been entirely spontaneous. His canvass is entirely in the hands of the people."

McKinley's Strength.

"Do you expect Mr. McKinley to be nominated on the first ballot?"

"You must excuse me from answering that question. As one of Mr. McKinley's friends I have steadfastly refrained from making any assertions as to his strength now or in the convention."

"Mr. Morley says that 26 of the 36 counties in Alabama are against McKinley."

Again Mr. Hanna smiled. "I fear Mr. Morley has been misinformed. Instead of there being 26 counties opposed to McKinley, there are no less than 30 that have actually declared for him. I would not assure this point, except to say that it is a fair illustration of the reports that are sent from the South by the agents of the combine that is trying to defeat the will of the people in the choice for President."

"You refer to the Platt combination?"

"Oh, I do not care to indulge in any personal reflections upon the efforts of the friends of other candidates. They have a perfect right to do their best to nominate their favorites. I simply want to correct misstatements when they appear as in this case you have cited."

New York State Convention.

New York, March 21.—Delegates to the Republican State convention, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace, this city, and Tuesday next, have been arriving here all day, and this evening the hotels are crowded with the up-State politicians. All the party leaders of the State organization are on the ground, and have already drawn lots for the [illegible] for Tuesday's meeting. Messrs. Platt, Depew, Miller and Lauterbach are slated for delegates at large to the St. Louis convention.

Quay Gets Two Counties.

Stroudsburg, Pa., March 21.—Senator Quay carried Monroe county to-day. The McKinley men were routed easily.

Sunbury, Pa., March 21.—Quay won in the Northumberland county Republican primaries to-day.

Fifth Alabama Republicans.

Eutaw, Ala., March 21.—The Republicans of the Fifth district to-day nominated delegates to St. Louis and sent them unInstructed.

A Serious Situation.

New York, March 21.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from Rome says: A friend of the Marquis Di Rudini declared yesterday that the political situation in Italy was very serious.

"If Crispi should gain the victory," he said, "we shall reply by taking extreme measures. The Marquis Di Rudini will be lost if the opposition can find any one capable of taking the premiership. Signor Crispi could not possibly take office just now, but some of his partisans might form a ministry at present. The opposition are leaving no stone unturned to embarrass the government."

The meeting between Emperor William and King Humbert is not likely to take place, as the Berlin cabinet is far from pleased with the policy of Italy.

PARTIES ARE MUCH DIVIDED.

Missouri Republicans and Democrats All Mixed Up.

THEY HAVE SPLIT ON SILVER.

The Situation Complicated by Local Issues--A Revolt Against Filley--Populists Claim Everything in Sight, as Usual.

St. Louis, March 21.—Both of the great political parties in Missouri are almost hopelessly divided within their own ranks. The silver Democrats, led by Governor Stone, have an unwieldy majority that is likely to go to pieces on local issues, while the sound money Democrats led by ex-Governor Francis, the [illegible] organizers, are alert to take advantage of their enemies' mistakes. Each faction has its special organs here [illegible] Cuba for extenuative [illegible] Meanwhile the [illegible] is even a worse [illegible] With the dawn of hope for [illegible] the State the earlier annexationist [illegible] is [illegible] Many of the [illegible] have lost confidence in [illegible] and [illegible] have refused to longer [illegible] the dictatorship of Chairman J. Filley and the "old man" is using [illegible] Mayor Walbridge of this city, Mayor Davis of Kansas City, and Major Wetzel, ex-commander of the G. A. R., are avowed candidates. Filley is conducting with Davis; Walbridge is in open revolution and Major Warner is a likely dark horse. The strength of the silver sentiment among Missouri Republicans is an unknown quantity but is large enough to be dangerous. Never before have the two great parties been in such a chaotic condition in Missouri. Meanwhile the Populists, a noisy minority, are "claiming everything" and making some converts.

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SEVERE LOSSES.

General Weyler is Distracted Because of Military Failures and Adverse Criticism.

(From a Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)

Havana, March 21.—The [illegible] has suffered severe losses at the [illegible] Cayajabos in Pinar Del R[illegible] attempts to check the westward [illegible] of Maceo completely failed. [illegible] Col. Francis with a column of [illegible] fought Maceo amid the ruins of [illegible] Maceo used cannon. The details of the encounter are difficult to obtain.

The government sent out a [illegible] ambulances, train and eight [illegible] troops for the relief of the [illegible] Francis, Inclan and Linares, who [illegible] badly roused. Col. Francis was [illegible] here severely wounded. [illegible] from a reliable source says [illegible] and seven lieutenants are [illegible] tal losses of the Spaniards [illegible] wounded and missing are [illegible] rebels are said to have captured [illegible] thousand rifles.

Havana, March 21.—The [illegible] now reports their loss in the [illegible] Cayajabos on Wednesday [illegible] soldiers killed and three [illegible] soldiers wounded. The rebels [illegible] have left Hernandez on the field.

A rebel force which attacked [illegible] band of Boque, province of Matanzas, [illegible] miles from the troops [illegible] charged them with the bayonet [illegible] night, however, the insurgents [illegible] to and destroyed 61 houses.

Gen. Weyler is [illegible] nearly [illegible] twen the failure of military [illegible] on the one hand and the [illegible] committed on the other. [illegible] justified on that he will [illegible] or he recalled. It is admitted [illegible] that Weyler has proved a [illegible] was matters are going [illegible] caused a great increase in the [illegible] ranks and the Cubans [illegible] courage.

J. FRANCO.

CREDITS VOTED.

Rudini's Ministry Get the Sinews of War from the Deputies.

Rome, March 21.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the Abyssinian credits by a large majority, after having by a vote of 219 to 119 a hostile motion made by Signor Sonnino, ex-minister of the treasury. In the course of a speech in defense of the credits, Prime Minister Di Rudini attacked the socialists. He said the government regarded the friendship of England as completing Italy's alliances. He expressed pleasure because of the friendly attitude of the British Parliament.

A wrangle during the session resulted in General Mocenni, ex-minister of war, challenging Signor Salvatore Barzilai, radical, who represents the fifth district at Rome, to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted and the [illegible] will take place to-morrow.

After the adoption of the credits, the chamber adjourned until April [illegible].

A SPANISH CRITIC.

Says Americans are Not Justified in Their Accusations.

New York, March 21.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald from Madrid says: Senor Valles Rubio, the well-known Federal leader, has just issued the following statement: Although it is absolutely undeniable that the colonial policy of Spain in Cuba has been disastrous and despotic to the extent of fully justifying the insurrections which have arisen against various Spanish governments, still the United States is the very last nation justified in raising its voice as the Spanish policy can in no way be compared to sanguinary methods employed in American territories which they have forcibly annexed.

It is stated on the best authority that the boats available to Spain for naval privateering purposes number nearly 90. This includes many small, almost worthless boats, the majority being ocean tramps and coastwise traders.

Death of Wm. Q. Judge.

New York, March 21.—William Q. Judge, president of the Theosophical society in America, and the gentleman who has been regarded by theosophists in the country as the grand high priests and legitimate successor of the late Mme. Blavatsky, died to-day. He had been ailing for more than two years of an affliction of the lungs. Mr. Judge was one of the original members and the first secretary of the first Theosophical society in this country. The object of the society is stated to be "to obtain knowledge of the nature and attributes of the supreme power and of the higher spirits by the aid of physical powers."

Concerning an Armor Plate Factory.

Washington, March 21.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs continued its hearing to-day on the bill of Senator Smith which proposes the establishment of a factory by the government for the manufacture of its own armor plate. Those who appeared were Lieutenant-Commander Rodgers, who represents the government at the Bethlehem works, and Commander Horace Elmer, representing the government at the Carnegie armor plate works. Both these naval officials testified as to the cost of producing armor, but made no statements as to the advisability or inadvisability of the government undertaking the work on its own account.

Congress Not in Session.

Washington, March 21.—Neither the House nor Senate was in session to-day, having adjourned over until Monday. Outside a few committee rooms on both sides of the capitol, where committee work was transacted or hearings held, there were few Senators or Representatives to be seen in the big building.

A Republican Recruit.

Hot Springs, S. D., March 21.—Major A. R. Anderson, the ex-Congressman from Iowa who beat Congressman Hepburn, since his arrival in this state, has announced that party for Republicanism and was received with such a welcome to the ranks that the Republican city convention gave him the unanimous nomination for mayor this afternoon.

Still Snowed In.

Toronto, March 21.—The condition of railway traffic to-day is very little better than yesterday, the snow still making the moving of trains very difficult. The Bay route to Hamilton is still the only one open and no trains on the main line have gone through since Thursday night.

New Trials Allowed.

Chicago, March 21.—Five of the Berry detective agency operators, who were convicted in the murder of Frank White (a mistake for Pie brother, were given a new trial to-day, but William J. Dix, who was given a life term, was denied a new trial, he having fired the shots which killed.

George Banker Dead.

Nice, March 21.—George A. Banker, the American cyclist who was taken down with typhoid fever while sojourning in this city, died this afternoon. The direct cause of death was heart failure.

MASSACHUSETTS ON TRIAL TRIP.

A Favorable Showing Made by the New Battle Ship.

BUILDERS ARE SATISFIED.

Fast and Seaworthy in Every Way--Will Considerably Exceed the Speed Limit of Fifteen Knots--Now Ready for the Official Trial.

Philadelphia, March 21.—The battleship Massachusetts dropped anchor in the Delaware river this evening at Deep Water Point, off Wilmington, after having been put through a most satisfactory trial yesterday on the Delaware bay by her builders, the Cramps of this city. The ship made a record of 16½ knots for an hour's run, which [illegible] nearly [illegible] miles of the [illegible] Should the [illegible] official trial under [illegible] she will not [illegible] Cramps [illegible] hours, every quarter [illegible] in excess of [illegible] contract speed.

That the vessel will easily accomplish this and probably do better is [illegible] to the builders, for the trial just completed was made under anything but the favorable conditions which surround [illegible] official test.

During yesterday's trial only six [illegible] coal was used, and while it is good enough for ordinary purposes, it has not the steam making properties of the hand-picked Pocahontas coal, which will be used on the official trial. In addition the bottom of the battleship was [illegible] foul, as the result of two years' immersion in fresh water, and this acted as a drawback to great speed. Most important of all, the course off the Delaware capes is not as favorable as is the [illegible] off the New England coast. No special effort was made to push the ship to her full speed, except for one hour. This, in fact, was divided [illegible] between [illegible] the [illegible] but only reached [illegible] speed when the end of the course was reached.

The Massachusetts left Cramp's shipyard on Tuesday in command of Captain Sargent, the machinery being under the personal supervision of Edwin F. Cramp. She arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Wednesday, and waited until Thursday to proceed to sea. Old Ocean was anything but kind to the new ship, meeting her with a terrific gale that caused tremendous seas. Beyond giving a few plunges to see how she behaved, nothing was done on this day and the ship was put in safety behind the breakwater for the night. The Massachusetts demonstrated her seaworthiness to the entire satisfaction of all on board. She was steadily and broke the billows easily.

Yesterday the sea was in a more pleasant frame of mind, and at 8 a. m. the vessel cleared the capes and headed for deep water off Five Fathom Bank lightship to Fenwick Island lightship, a distance of 11 knots, the trial was made. The ship sped over the course in grand style, completing her trial and making 15.6 knots as her best hour's run. After some trials of the steering gear, which were satisfactory, the battleship was headed for the capes and she passed in during the afternoon.

The run up the Delaware river to-day was uneventful, except for the continuous salute of all passing craft, and she anchored for the night off Deep Water Point to avoid any chances of an accident in the dark.

Edwin S. Cramp and several others left the vessel to-night and returned to Philadelphia in a tug. Mr. Cramp was much pleased with the success of the trial. He said the engines worked nicely, marking 125 revolutions when the ship was put at her speed.

The government will be notified immediately that the battleship is ready for her official trial, and this will probably take place within a month. If possible, she will be docked before it occurs, and have her underwater body thoroughly cleaned. She will come up to her berth at the shipyards to-morrow.

NOT ONE SIDED.

Some Philadelphia Manufacturers Were Opposed to Silver.

Philadelphia, March 21. Some of the Philadelphia manufacturers who were present at the conference Friday night in Washington with the silver Republican Senators are dissatisfied with the reports of the meeting as it appeared in the papers. They all agree that the report furnished of the conference was in the nature of an ex parte one and did not fairly represent the views of all present. Among the gentlemen who take exception to the report of the conference is Charles H. Harding of the firm of Erben, Harding & Co., yarn manufacturers. Mr. Harding to-day gave out the following statement:

"The account of the conference in Washington yesterday between the silver Senators and some gentlemen from this city and elsewhere is not a complete statement of facts and several persons are thereby placed in a false position. My own experience is the simplest illustration. A gentleman called to see Mr. Clark [illegible] letter from the Republican Senators who asked additional consideration of the Dingley bill, in which they say they would like to see some of the Philadelphia manufacturers, and business men he does not know what they have to say, but they particularly wish to have some gentlemen who are known not to be silver men in the company. Mr. Dolan, Mr. Doran, Mr. Dolman and Mr. Search are expected to go; will you go also?"

"I agreed to go and met the party at the train. No one on the train was prepared to say what was to be expected. When the conference began, the silver senators stated their requests for [illegible] treatment of the Dingley bill; said that were glad to have their present action to go ward such [illegible] and announced that it was not to be changed. It must be protection and free silver' hereafter for them; and that by virtue of the position of their constituents, the gentlemen present [illegible] to dictate to us in the matter on the situation. Besides what was said [illegible] is rendered by those manufacturers whose names are given, supporting the proposition there were remarks made in the direction more or less vehement, by Mr. Crow, Mr. Croft, Mr. Miller, Mr. Frocdom, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Holmes and myself. Others shared our opinions and Mr. James and Mr. Fisher authorize the use of their names as among them.

"The absolute suppression on the account given to the press of these expressions and of the fact that we made such protest, discredited all the conclusions that may be drawn about the harmony and influence of the meeting. There was perfect frankness and everything was done, of course, in courtesy and good humor, but to muzzle so many as is done by the published reports and to put a large number in the apparent position of supporters a movement which they positively repudiate is to do us a serious wrong. C. H. HARDING."

Transatlantic Racing.

Quarantine, S. I., March 21.—The American line steamer New York arrived at Quarantine at noon, just thirty minutes after the Cunard liner Campania. The Campania signalled the New York 130 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2:15 this morning and during a long, stern chase, the New York managed to keep up a good rate of speed and was beaten only by the small margin of thirty minutes. Both vessels experienced strong west and northwest gales with high, confused seas.

The Campania made the run from Daunts Rock, Queenstown to Sandy Hook lightship in six days, six hours and twenty-three minutes.

The New York's time from Hurst Castle, Southampton, was seven days, two hours, five minutes. The Campania's best day's run was 559 knots, the New York's 542 knots.

NEW COINS.

Special Efforts Made to Keep the Silver in Good Condition.

Washington, March 21.—All the old and worn subsidiary silver coin of the United States will soon be replaced by the new design adopted in 1892. The progress being made in that direction by the United States mints is most encouraging to treasury officials.

For some years past efforts have been made by the treasury department to keep the subsidiary silver coin in good condition. With this view appropriations have been obtained from time to time to reimburse the treasurer of the United States for the difference between the face value of worn subsidiary silver coin and what they would produce when transferred to the mints for recoinage.

Since 1891 the amount of such coin, coin whose [illegible] silver coin transferred by the treasury to the mints for recoinage has amounted to $23,612,334. The value of the same in new subsidiary coin is $20,000,000, showing a loss by wear of $3,612,334, which was reimbursed to the treasury of the United States from appropriations for that purpose. The amount transferred from the treasury to the mints from July 1, 1891, to December 31, 1895, was larger than for any other period, amounting in the aggregate to $9,561,962 face value, and producing in new coin $8,313,329, showing a loss on coinage of $818,843.

NO DECISION REACHED.

Venezuelan Committee Not in Possession of All the Evidence.

Washington, March 21.—Secretary Malet-Prevost for the Venezuelan commission this afternoon issued the following statement:

"During the past week reports have been industriously circulated to the effect that the commission has reached a decision with reference to the boundary question favorable to Venezuela. This having been denied the report has been circulated in another form and it is now asserted that while the commission as a body has reached no such conclusion, the commissioners individually entertain the views referred to. It must be evident to all that so long as anything remains to be examined and considered the commissioners are not in a position to form an opinion respecting the merits of the controversy.

"As a matter of fact, neither the commission nor the individual commissioners are as yet in possession of all the evidence. The papers presented by Venezuela are but a part of what has been promised. The blue book of the British government, while remarkably full and detailed, does not include all the documents which may be adduced in support of its contentions. The commission has not and will not limit itself to the consideration of what those two governments may present. It has been engaged upon independent lines of inquiry, and will continue to follow those lines until all its sources of information have been exhausted. Then and not until then will it be in a position to form any opinion or to make any report."

An Official Account.

Washington, March 21.—Minister Dupuy De Lome received the following telegram from the Captain General of Cuba this morning:

"Havana, March 20.—The detachment of Varadero, near Cardenas, captured 150 boxes of ammunition for Remington and Winchester rifles; nine boxes of cavalry rifles; 14 tin boxes of medicines; 20 knapsacks covered with oil cloth; and two boxes of explosives and three boats.

"WEYLER."

Minister De Lome has no doubt that all this material was that landed by the Colizio expedition from Cedar Keys in the schooner J. S. Mallory, captured by the United States revenue cutters, released by the customs authorities at Tampa and afterwards transshipped near the southern coast of Florida to the steamer Three Friends.

Not So Important.

Philadelphia, March 21.—From information received here to-day the seizure of arms and ammunition Wednesday by the Spanish in Cuba is not so important as the official dispatches from Havana would indicate. The munitions seized were not those taken out in the Mallory, but were from the schooner Arkell. The Arkell was at anchor at a place called El Veradero. All the arms aboard her had been landed save 145 cases of ammunition when the gunboat Cardenas hove in sight. The men on the Arkell abandoned the schooner and hastily escaped to the shore. The Cardenas seized the Arkell and 145 cases of ammunition.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

Chicago, March 21.—Matthew Schneiders, said to be an old-time counterfeiter, who has operated on the Pacific coast, was arrested in Chicago together with three other persons charged with making and passing counterfeit coin. He was caught with a man named Peter Schoub, who is pressing some dimes of his own make, and has confessed his guilt. In Schoub's house was found moulds for making nickels, dimes and half dollars and a number of the finished coins. Dr. Frank Marsch, a physician, and his wife, were also arrested, being implicated by the confession of Schneiders and Schoub.

Mexican Boundary Commission.

El Paso, Tex., March 21.—The international boundary commission began this afternoon a series of meetings to hear evidence relative to Mexico's claim to that part of El Paso lying south of Second street, and including most of the [illegible] part of the city, also Mexico's claim to the "island" near San Elizario, 15,000 acres, twenty-five miles east of El Paso. The Rio Grande formerly ran where Second street, El Paso, now is, and the question to settle is that of maintaining the boundary or not.

The Commodore's Supplies.

Philadelphia, March 21.—Information was received here which makes it probable that the steamer Commodore has transferred her cargo of arms and ammunition to the Bermuda. Off Chincoteague, Va., yesterday the Bermuda lay to while a steamer which in all likelihood was the Commodore, came alongside and transferred a number of packages and heavy cases to the Bermuda. It is also reported that General De Soto, one of the veterans of the 10 years' war, was put aboard the Bermuda.

Killed by an Explosion.

Fort Royal, Pa., March 21.—Alex McDonald, aged about 50 years, fire boss, and William Davis, 15 years old, a trapper in the Sweet Cake mines here, were instantly killed by an explosion at 7:30 this morning. No other workmen were in the mine at the time.

Dervishes Repulsed.

Massowah, March 21.—On the 18th inst. a force of Dervishes made four attacks on the Italians in the Sabderat district near Kassala. They were repulsed each time with losses.

A WORD OR TWO ABOUT ANCHORIA.

The Big Shaft Being Put Down Will be a Daisy.

HOW GOOD MINING IS DONE.

The Last Strike May Alter the Plans Somewhat--One Hundred Tons of 300z Ore Ready to Ship--New Machinery for Isabella.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 21.—Your correspondent, made an examination of the work being done on the Cheltenham lode, the property of the Anchoria-Leland company. The chance is the claim on which the big working shaft is being put down, and which is to be the main workings of the company. The shaft is a large compartment shaft, and will be equipped with two cages and a main way, the last named of considerable help, also used for steam pipes, pumping apparatus, etc. For about 50 feet down from the collar the shaft is lined with timbers one foot square, seven have two-inch planks behind them. Lower down, where the formation is solid, the size of the timbers is 7x8 inches, and will be continued to this size all the way down. It was the original intention of the management not to run a level before a depth of 250 feet had been reached, but the accidental discovery of an ore body a few days ago will probably alter the plan and it is now possible that a chamber will be cut out and a level run at 200 feet.

On the surface the gallows frame will be constructed at a cost of about $1,000. The two main supports are 70 feet long and 18 inches square, and were shipped from Oregon on two flat cars. A fine new boiler house has been erected which will contain a 250-horse power boiler. Besides a massive shaft house there will also be several outbuildings such as the company's office, laboratory, etc. Each building will be separate as it is considered safe in case of fire or other accidents.

The vein which was struck in the Chance at 82 feet, has dipped out of the shaft again now. It dips down the hill and probably runs into the old Chance vein. In the old workings they are taking out ore and it is safe to say that the mine never looked in better condition than it does to-day. Over 100 tons of ore are now awaiting shipment, and will leave the mine early next week. It is going to Pueblo, and it is estimated that it will run at least three ounces to the ton.

A new shaft house and whim have been erected on the Little Maud, on Galena hill, located about two miles south of Gillett, and the Lincoln group of mines. The property is being patented, and has a shaft from 50 to 60 feet deep and there are very good indications for pay ore.

The Fayette company has started a 50-ft. [illegible] shaft, which is to be the main workings of the company in the future. This is on the Fayette lode, on Bull hill.

The Iuka Tunnel company has been successful in disposing of 500,000 shares of its treasury stock in Chicago, and is now prepared to do a large amount of work. It is thought that with the money in hand alone that the tunnel can be put into Tenderfoot hill for a distance of 2000 feet. There is a large steam plant and air compressor on the ground, and as soon as the formation is solid enough they will be brought into use. The tunnel is now in about 200 feet and the work has been done by hand.

The Isabella company has a new boiler and pump on the ground which it is said is to be used in the Buena Vista. The shipments being made from the property are greater than ever and are steadily on the increase.

Some good work is being done on the Theresa. On the Taima lease the shaft is down 50 feet and will be taken down another 10 feet before levels are started. The shaft is now in fairly good ore which can be shipped, but the main and richer ore body is thought to be west of the shaft and will be caught in the west drift. The company is getting some very good ore from its own workings which are now 170 feet below the surface. Three levels are being run, one at 50, another at 100 and a third at 150 feet, and stoping is now being done between the second and third levels. There are now five cars of ore at Pueblo awaiting treatment, some of which is high and some low grade. There are two more cars of ore at the mine ready to ship.

West Creek Gold.

A gentleman who came down from West Creek yesterday brought with him a vial containing a number of pieces of nice gold. They came from Pemberton Heights and the dirt in which the gold was found was taken from a well being due.

It is said that the men, women and children are busy washing the dirt and getting the gold there from which appears to be very rich. The find caused tremendous excitement in the camp as the gold is found in such very large nuggets.

Pemberton Heights is between the towns of Pemberton and Ackerman and the new find has made the prospectors very busy around these places.

MINE CAVED IN.

The Old Abe Gold Mine, in Mexico Suffers an Accident.

El Paso, Tex., March 21.—The Old Abe gold mine at White Oaks, N. M., has caved in from the first to the sixth levels, or 200 feet. The miners were out to dinner at the time or there would have been heavy loss of life. The loss is estimated at $5,000. The accident is a severe blow to the town as local business and industries are largely dependent on the mine. One year ago the timbering of the mine caught fire and a number of lives were lost.

A Warship Burned.

New York, March 21.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald from La Guayara, Venezuela, says: The Venezuelan warship Mariscal De Ayacucha was burned at Sandy Hook, off Isla De Margarita. Eight men were killed by an explosion. The balance of the crew were rescued by fishermen. The hulk was brought here in tow of the warship Augusto N. to-day.

Madame Modjeska Recovering.

Chicago, March 21.—Mme. Helena Modjeska has so far recovered from the illness which began in Cincinnati as to leave her bed to-day. The actress has been staying at the Nassau hotel since being removed here, and it is probable she will soon leave with the Count Bozenta, for her husband, for her California home. Her illness has been more serious than at first supposed, and at times her family feared she would not recover.

**New Treas

"I DON'T LIKE YOU ANY MORE."

Two Venerable Statesmen Were at Loggerheads.

SENATORS SHERMAN AND HOAR.

Personal Characteristics of Two Gifted Men—Senator Hoar's Perfect Choice of Words—Advancing Age of the Ohio Statesman.

Washington, March 21.—(Special.)—During the senate debate on the Cuban question there have been many colloquies between Senators Sherman and Hoar. These venerable statesmen—one is 73 and the other 70—not only sit side by side in the senate chamber, but they are second cousins. They have, besides, been warm personal friends for many years. There was, therefore, considerable surprise and amusement in the senate when Sherman and Hoar engaged in numerous battles of words. At times they glared rather savagely at one another, like two disputatious old men who have fallen out over their arguments and their pipes. Mr. Hoar, though the younger, proved to be the more intense of the two, and it was usually Mr. Sherman who first saw the comic side of the situation and relieved the scene by a good natured smile.

All Is Peace Now.

What was most amusing to the people in the galleries and to the younger senators on the floor was the manner in which these veteran statesmen had been companions accused one another of interrupting him. Some of these incidents were really comic. Mr. Hoar, for instance, was speaking. Mr. Sherman interrupted, desiring to make an explanation. "The senator breaks in upon me in the middle of a sentence," expostulated Mr. Hoar. "If the senator will not take the words out of my mouth," retorted Mr. Sherman. "But the senator from Ohio has no right to break my sentences," returned Mr. Hoar. In a few minutes there would be a repetition of this, with some variation of language. Incident after incident of this sort greatly amused the large audiences which have assembled for the purpose of hearing the Cuban debate. But in the end all was peace, for Sherman and Hoar have sincere regard each for the other, and one of the most flattering eulogies of a living man ever heard in the senate chamber was that delivered by Mr. Hoar in his Cuban speech with Mr. Sherman as his subject.

There are no more interesting men in public life than these veteran senators. Mr. Hoar is one of the few really great men in the United States senate. He has learning, understanding, splendid moral perceptions, the courage of the Puritan—everything that one could ask for in an ideal statesman except, perhaps, a little more breadth of character. As a public speaker Mr. Hoar, without being an orator, is exceedingly interesting. He does not forget to mix a little sarcasm and now and then a touch of grim humor with his earnestness. As for command of the queen's English, it is a delight to hear him. Such rhetoric, such perfect choice of words, such scholarly phrasing even in rough and tumble debates are heard from few lips besides his in these days.

The Effect of Age.

Senator Hoar had a light stroke of paralysis last summer, which left him in a weak condition. He is only now recovering from it. His upper lip was turned upward at the right corner as a result of this stroke, and in order to conceal the change the senator grew a small mustache. This he has now removed, as his lip has resumed its normal position. Mr. Hoar is back in his old form, and as a debater he has few equals on the floor of the senate. His vitality, mental strength and alertness are amazing in one of his age.

Senator Sherman, on the other hand, is breaking down. This fact is noticed with great regret by his innumerable admirers. The old senator, easily the foremost man in our public life—President Cleveland alone excepted—is showing the signs of advancing age and of a long life of toil. His memory often fails him, and while on his feet addressing the senate it is painful to see him groping for the word which he wishes to use.

One of the best of the Cuban speeches was that made by Senator Hale of Maine. Mr. Hale is one of the extraordinary figures of the senate. He is indolent. He rarely speaks. He is fond of society and of pleasure. By many people he is misunderstood and regarded as effeminate. Years ago he was called "Blaine's cub," and it was not believed he could do anything unless under the guiding hand of his patron. Yet the truth is Mr. Hale is one of the clearest thinkers and most forceful speakers in congress. When he cares to rouse himself, he is a lion. He has wit, learning, eloquence, voice, presence. He has, too, courage. More than once in his career Mr. Hale has taken up the cudgels in behalf of an unpopular cause when he knew he would be beaten, when he knew he would stand almost alone, and that he was sacrificing himself for opinion's sake. There is something in the genuine New England character which leads to such display of moral and intellectual courage, and Mr. Hale is nothing if not New England.

Notable Speeches.

There are rumors that Mr. Hale's notable speech in favor of conservative action on the Cuban question was prompted by the influence of a beautiful Spanish lady, a member of the diplomatic colony. While it is possibly true that Mr. Hale's attention was directed to certain features of the Cuban situation by conversation at dinner or other social gathering, no one who knows him will believe the current report that he made his speech simply to please a lady. Senator Hale voted against the Cuban resolutions when they were before congress for consideration, and in this he is said to be supported by public opinion in his state.

The senate had another surprise in the speech of Senator White of California. Mr. White had taken little part in congressional debates and was not suspected of the depth of legal learning which he afterward displayed. His Cuban speech stands to this day as a sort of textbook on the Cuban question, so far as the points of national and international law bearing upon it are concerned.

Another eloquent and learned speech was that of Senator Lindsay of Kentucky. Though heartily in favor of Cuba, he avoided the extremes to which others who have spoken on that side have gone. He did not make accusations against the Spanish which cannot be proved, nor did he deal with sentiment alone, as if this was a question to be determined wholly by sentiment. His speech made a profound impression on the senate.

Congressmen Ruined.

Congressman Little of Arkansas is the leader of a crusade in favor of enforcing the law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States capitol. While there is little probability that he will succeed in his mission, most people believe the law should be enforced. That it is violated every minute of the day any one can see. In both the restaurants of the capitol, that at the house end and in the senate wing of the big white capitol building, liquors of all sorts are freely sold. No attempt at concealment is made, and these congressional liquor shops do not pay a license fee to the District government. They are maintained under the direct and immediate patronage of congress itself. Probably a greater amount of liquor is sold every day in either of these places than in any other saloon in Washington. At any moment one may go to the house restaurant and see members of congress or employees taking drinks. There is no bar, but it is only necessary for one to sit down at convenient little tables and order what he wants. It is not even required that one order articles of food.

Ruined by Drink.

Many employees of congress and not a few members have been ruined at these capitol drinking saloons. The writer could name half a dozen members of the house who in the past five years have literally been driven from congress by the force of the associations and habits formed here. There is a constant temptation to drink. One is continually meeting his friends and receiving invitations to imbibe. This is as true of the young men who serve the house in various capacities as it is of the members themselves. It is not pleasant to see a score of men sitting about these little cocktail-and-straights. Nor is it an edifying spectacle when members of congress, who should be an example to others, drink so much during the afternoon that they are incapacitated from attendance to their duties. Yet such scenes are of daily occurrence. Fortunately there is not as much drinking about the capitol as there was in former times, but there is still entirely too much, and it is too public. It is possible for a stranger in the city to take his wife or the members of his family to one of these restaurants without having drinking bouts thrust before their eyes. It is only now and then that anything grossly objectionable occurs, but in the opinion of some members of congress such things should not be at all in a building owned by the government and dedicated to the use of the national legislature and the supreme court.

Law Violated.

The law on the subject is very plain, but no one appears to care for its enforcement. The proprietors of the restaurants make more money out of their bars than they do out of their cafes. Probably if they were forced to give up the sale of drinks they would find it necessary to raise the prices of their food dishes or sacrifice their profits. These congressional restaurants are exceedingly profitable, and there is always a struggle to obtain the franchise. The government gives the rooms rent free, including kitchens and storehouses. It furnishes the light and heat free of charge. There are no licenses or taxes to pay. It is charged that even the cost of repairs to the ranges and other apparatus and renewals of utensils are defrayed out of the contingent fund.

On the floor of the senate a few days ago two interesting old men were seen in close conversation. One was Senator Palmer of Illinois, but few observers knew who the other was. "Why," said one gentleman, "this proves the truth of the old saying that fame quickly flies away. That man is Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts. He is 76 years old. Before he was governor he was in the state legislature. Of 22 governors who succeeded him in Massachusetts only four besides himself are now living. He was state banking commissioner. He assisted in the organization of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated Lincoln for president. He was a member of the famous peace conference which met in this city during the war. He organized the internal revenue bureau. He served in congress and was chairman of the committee that tried to impeach President Andrew Johnson. He was secretary of the treasury. He was senator from Massachusetts. He was an overseer of Harvard university. He codified the statutes of the United States by appointment of President Hayes. He represented the United States before the French claims commission. And yet people have to ask who he is."

Senator Palmer was a member of the peace conference too. It was there he and Governor Boutwell became fast friends. The two men are about the same age, there being only a few months difference. Like Boutwell, Palmer entered public life as a member of the legislature. He also afterward became governor. He came to the senate. What a large part of the history of the last half century in the United States these two men could write from their personal experiences and observations!

Disgraceful Visitors.

A peculiar phase of American human nature is its proneness to vandalism. The officials of the senate have discovered that it is not safe to leave the chamber open to visitors during the hours the senate is not in session on account of the many acts of vandalism committed. Pieces have been whittled out of the desks of senators, small bits have been cut from the carpets, blotting pads and ink bottles have been stolen. Visitors are now permitted in the chamber only under escort, and Sergeant-at-arms Bright always details detectives to watch strangers. Of course not more than one in a thousand of the people who visit the capitol would be guilty of petty theft or destruction, but who can tell which of a thousand is the guilty wretch? In the senate galleries many leaves, twigs and spirals of the ornamental iron work which embellishes the walls have been wrenched off and carried away for souvenirs. In the lavatories attached to the two houses of congress soap is placed for the convenience of visitors, and the employees in charge of those rooms say several boxes of soap are stolen every week. There seems to be a belief in many persons' minds that it is no crime to steal from the government.

WALTER WELLMAN.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

The press work for the Temperance Temple closed quite an interesting week's work of raising funds for the building. Mrs. Anna T. Cooper and Miss [illegible] addressed the meetings and [illegible] took occasion to speak with them upon the subject spoken. Since which [illegible] for the Temple come from Mrs. Logan, Hale and Miss Hooper, the W. C. T. U. secretaries of our own and many other states, and [illegible].

Mrs. Hall, superintendent of the time for Mrs. Cook's work, the success of which [illegible].

Temple Conference. The Temperance people in Chicago is the immediate [illegible] tural story of the National Women's Christian Temperance union. It is a center of immense significance, not only to the work of that great organization, but to the whole colossal problem of woman's influence in moral and political reform."

Willard hall, in the building is a place of reunions every day in the year, and the echoes of the noonday prayer meeting find like the response of the Fulton Street meeting in New York city.

The tributes to Mrs. Thompson and to character were a pleasure to those who knew her.

Several new members were received, and the following superintendents were elected: Flower mission, Miss Ada Mansfield; Temperance temple, Mrs. Yoncy; literature in jail and Reformatory, Mrs. Crafgus; Christian citizenship, Mrs. Chambers. The next meeting will be given to Christian citizenship and take the form of 15 min. of history in our nation, prior to 1871.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. E. W. Giddings for white ribbon for the flower mission. E. W. C.

Magazine Drawings.

No doubt a great many will remember Mr. Orson Lowell, the artist for Scribner, who was out here last year. There is now on exhibition at the Censor-Bates Stationery company's store a collection of [illegible] and [illegible] by this artist. They are originals used in illustrating articles in the magazine and among them are all of the sketches made in the vicinity and which were used in Mr. Louis Bridges's article. There are also many of the sketches used in illustrating an article on "Indian University." They are offered for sale and it may be [illegible] pleasure to own some of them, not only because of their artistic worth but because of their association.

Obituary.

After a long and [illegible] life Mrs. Martha W. Gunnell [illegible] fell asleep in Jesus at Denver, Colorado, last Saturday evening, March 14, in the presence of her husband and her son, George A. Gunnell.

The funeral service held in the Christian church of this city were conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. B. Ellis, assisted by Rev. W. [illegible] of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. J. C. Hay, pastor of the [illegible] church of Pueblo. Rev. Hay, formerly her pastor while living in the city, and for years intimately associated with the family, made the principal address, a brief abstract of which is herewith presented.

The [illegible] Scriptures read were Proverbs 31:28. "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." Also Matthew 25:21. "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

Mrs. Gunnell's maiden name was Martha Wallace Thompson. Born in Scott county, Kentucky, July 25, 1821, she was married to Thomas Allen Gunnell May 1, 1845. Fourteen years since the family came to Colorado in order that Mrs. Gunnell might receive the benefit to be derived from this climate. Much of the time their residence was in Colorado Springs, and a part of it was passed in Buena Vista. Mr. Gunnell giving up his business pursuits, had devoted himself entirely to the care of his wife.

Of their five children three survive: Judge A. T. Gunnell of this city, Volney Gunnell, Esq., of Ogden, Utah, and Mrs. Eva Bradley of Wellington, Kans. Two daughters known and loved by many in Colorado Springs for their graces of mind and heart, preceded their mother to the better land, Miss Kate Gunnell and Mrs. May Allensworth.

In her girlhood days Mrs. Gunnell connected herself with the Christian church and for more than half a century was a steadfast, consistent and zealous member. The truth-loving, truth-seeking and truth-upholding traits of an earnest disciple of the Christ marked her entire career. She made herself highly intelligent [illegible] was a very capable Bible teacher. The character which she had developed in conformity to the example and teaching of her Lord was a splendid demonstration of the perfection of Christianity as a life. It illustrated the actual loyalty of nature to which the Christ conducts His people through the education given them during their faithful discipleship on the earth. Her life-long habit of investigating and judging for herself and of fearlessly obeying without compromise her own convictions of duty, gave to her a purity of heart, an [illegible] peacefulness, strength and dignity truly noble. Self-possessed, fortitude and [illegible] trust, hearty fellowship with the church and [illegible] in all benevolent undertakings, all social reforms and all missionary enterprises the world over, were hers.

Joined with a firmness of purpose which would have enabled the demands of the most heroic periods of church history, even to martyrdom, were the meekness and gentleness of Christ. Unaffected, unassuming, quiet and serene in demeanor, her influence was yet most positive and potent in the home, in the church and with her friends. Her pen was often employed effectively in conveying views, through friendly correspondence or in public print, her clear thinking and profound convictions.

A well-rounded life was hers. By the truest standard it was successful and victorious. As daughter, wife, mother, friend, neighbor, as disciple, saint, missionary, philanthropist, she had glorified her Creator and Redeemer, served faithfully her generation, and amid earth's varied experiences of pleasure and pain, joy and sorrow, learning and doing and enduring, she had wrought out for herself a heavenly character which qualified her for an abundant entrance into the everlasting Kingdom of the Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. In the last message spoken with [illegible] earth, [illegible] were given, that her spirit was sustained by an unfaltering trust in the Good Shepherd, and rejoiced in blissful anticipations.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Free notices under this head are limited to 10 lines each. Everything in excess will be charged for at advertising rates.

Free Methodist—Services to-day at the Free Methodist church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Revival services will be held all of this week.

Church of Christ (Disciples)—215 East Huerfano street. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10:00. Experience meetings on Saturday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

St. Stephen's (Episcopal) church—Tejon street, corner Monument. Rev. Phelps Washburn, rector. Services Sunday, March 22: 8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. morning prayer and sermon; 3 p. m. Sunday school; 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon. Music by a vested choir of men and boys under the direction of Mr. Percy Goodrich.

First Baptist—Corner Nevada avenue and Kiowa street. Preaching by Dr. H. C. Woods at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Junior Endeavor at 3. The Christian Endeavor Society of the Second church will unite with the Christian Society at this church in a union service at 6:30.

Second Congressional Church—Monday D. Orme Rutherford will preach morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:15. Junior Endeavor at 3. Young People's meeting at 6:30. The evening services will be [illegible] a praise service and there will be other special music by the choir.

First Lutheran, corner of Weber and Nevada streets—Services at 11 and 7:30. Sunday school at 9:45, at Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting at 6:30. Services in the parsonage, No. 25 East Platte avenue.

[illegible] by request, Rev. W. Austin Peirce will [illegible] this morning in All Souls' Unitarian Church upon the question, "What is It to Be a Christian?" Following the sermon, "The Good in Every Creed." Mrs. Peirce will sing "Come Unto Him," from the Messiah. No evening service.

Grace (Episcopal) Church, corner Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street. Rev. Benjamin Brewster, rector—Services on March 22 as follows: 8 a. m. Holy communion; 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon; 3 p. m. Sunday school; 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer and confirmation lecture on the subject of "Baptism."

German Lutheran—Services on Sunday, March 22, at 11 a. m. in the Grand Army hall, corner Cascade avenue and Huerfano street. No services will be held Sunday, March 29. Th. H. Juengel, pastor.

Friends will hold a meeting for divine worship at 11 a. m. in the Kindergarten building on the Ute Pass reservation.

First Christian Church—Sunday school at 9:45. Endeavor society at 6:30. Preaching morning and evening at the usual hours. Subject for evening: "Sin, What Is It?" The Curse of Sin. The Cure of Sin." H. H. Brewster, pastor.

A series of revival meetings will begin Sunday night at the Christian Church mission, on South Tejon street. Rev. M. La Blaney of Arkansas City, Kan., will preach on the subject, "Christ, or the Cross," at 7:30.

First Presbyterian Church—Prof. Edward S. Parsons of Colorado College will preach at both morning and evening services. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Bible session at 2:30, and in main school at 3. Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30.

First Congregational Church—Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. James P. Gregg, D. D., will preach both morning and evening. Subject in the evening: "Conscience. What Is It?" and Will One Always do Right if He Follows His Conscience?"

FIRST CLASS REPAIRING.

Frank S. Bumstead's New and Complete Machine Shop.

When any sort of machinery gets out of order the average man and certainly the average woman is helpless. He is fortunate if he knows just where to go to find skillful workmanship and just the right appliances.

One of the most completely fitted places in the city at present for repairs of all kinds is Frank S. Bumstead's new shop in the rear of the Gazette Building. It is a commodious brick building just fitted up with new and especially adapted machinery, run by electric power.

All kinds of machine repairs and novelty work can be done and a specialty is made of brazing and thread cutting. Prompt attention is given to bicycle repairs and break downs. In addition to all the tools and appliances for this work the shop is provided with grindstones especially adapted for sharpening cutlery of all kinds. The best of workmanship is guaranteed.

The Wind Blew.

Prof. Wynn, the discoverer of the new mode of treating catarrh, asthma, consumption, etc., and the inventor of Wynn's Vaporizing Inhaler, will arrive in your city March 22, and can be consulted at the Alta Vista hotel by all interested in these and kindred complaints.

The great Republican convention given by the students of Colorado College comes off Friday evening, March 27th. Morton and McKinley are at present the most promising candidates in the field. Tom Reed is a great favorite and may fool the other candidates on the night of the convention.

The alumnae of Miss Sarah Porter's famous school in Farmington, Conn., are considering the desirability of forming a chapter in Colorado Springs, like those in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other American cities. Any persons who have been connected with the school are cordially invited to attend a preliminary meeting at Montgomery hall on Saturday morning, March 21, at 11 o'clock.

Low's for "pound" papers.

Stated session of Ramona Chapter No. 9, O. E. S., Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The members will confer a favor on the officers by being present. Visiting members are invited to attend.

Henry L. Wills & Co. have sold the house and lot numbered 42 South Tejon street, from Peter Mariant to John T. Voss for $200, also a lot in the 129 block on North Nevada avenue from A. T. Jones to M. E. Malloy.

The next University Extension lecture will be delivered on Monday afternoon, March 23, at four o'clock in room 3 of the High school, by Prof. Francis Walker, upon "Workingmen's Associations."

Regular meeting of Badito Lodge No. 21, A. O. U. W., to-morrow night. There will be few work in the J. W. degree. Visiting brothers are welcome.

THE BEST AND THE BEST

Cough cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS NURSERY.

24 GREENHOUSES.

Cut Flowers a Specialty

Large and fine stock of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, including hardy roses, vines, small fruits, hedge plants, sweet briar, California fruits, Honey locust. Also choice collection of hardy flowering plants, such as Phlox, Pansies, etc.

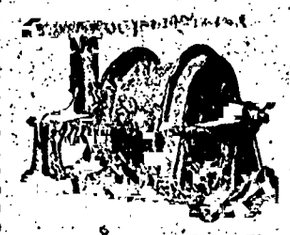
WILLIAM CLARK, Propr.

Cor. Platte and Wahsatch.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE



HORSE POWER AND STEAM Hoisting Machinery MINE SUPPLIES.

Hassell Iron Works Co.

18-24 W. Huerfano St.

Manufacturers of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

IRON WORK

WIRE OFFICE

Cheapest and Most Durable Wire Fence Made.

Call and examine our Wrought Iron Fence

Mantels

OAK AND BIRCH
OAK AND BIRCH
OAK AND BIRCH

$4 UP.

Best that could be had by personal selection in Chicago.

Also fine lot of Fire Place Trimmings at prices that will please.

John Lennox

120 South Tejon.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday, March 24th

CONCERT...

BY THE

University of Denver Glee Club.

David E. Fisher - - - Violinist
Miss Lucia E Pattison, - Accompanist

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Parquet - $1.00 | Dress Circle, 75c.
Balcony - - .50 | Gallery - 25c.

Reserved seats on sale at Johnson & Curtis' coal office, Opera House Block.

Sweet Pea Seed,

In the finest varieties obtainable, separate colors and mixed, for sale in aid of the "Sinking Fund" of the First Presbyterian Church. Put up in retail envelopes ready for delivery at Mess rs. Holbrook & Perkins and Seldomridge & Sons.

Colo. Custom Shirt Mfg. Co.,
706 Cuerpa St., D over.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS, NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
Fulling of Shirt Patterns a specialty. Order by mail or call and receive your old shirts. W. F. FREEMAN, Cutter, late of Bond St., London.

Napa Valley

Wine Company's California Clarets and White Wines.

Claret
Zinfandel
Burgundy
Private Stock Claret
Private Stock Burgundy
Riesling
Gutedel

BY THE BOTTLE OR CASE

Lamm & Arcularius,

Telephone 144. Goods Delivered.

WRIGHT & MILLER,

General Stenographers and Copyists.

Successors to N. S. Goode.

We do a general stenographic job business. Desire for all kinds of office and typewriting supplies. 114 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

COLUMBIA TAILORING CO.,

AND MISFIT PARLORS

20 East Pike's Peak Ave.

Now Open and Ready for Business.

We carry a very large line of English and Domestic Woolens which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices. We are here to make clothing as low as any firm in the east with better workmanship and trimmings. Our clothing will be made on our own premises. We can make you an imported Cheviot suit for $15 in 18 hours, and a perfect fit guaranteed. We can make you a pair of all-wool pants for $4 in 6 hours. Clay worsteds, $22.50. Overcoats $11 and up.

We keep in repair all suits of our make.

We have a line of Cheviot and Worsted misfit suits made by the leading tailors of the east, which we can sell you at from $10 to $18. These suits were made to order at prices ranging from $25 to $40.

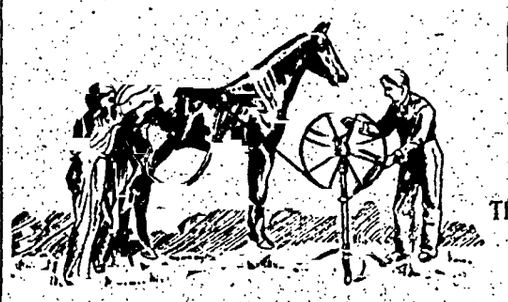
We Pay Fare to all Customers

residing anywhere in the Cripple Creek District who purchase $30 worth of goods

J. J. FLEISCHMANN.

M. L. LEWIS, Manager.

C. C. MADDOCKS, late of New York, Cutter.



Horses Clipped

AT

The London Liver

In rear of Durkee Building.

F. H. METZ, No. 8 Pike's Peak Avenue,

Has just received direct from New York a car load of the latest style of

Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valises

Prices are the lowest and goods the finest ever shown in this city.

If you have lost faith in hose and want something just "as good as mother used to make," go to

E. S. BUMSTEAD & CO.
110 N. Tejon St.

Plumbers, Steam and Hot Water Fitters.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

As made to the Comptroller of the Currency Feb. 28, 1896.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$ 778 314 07	Capital stock	$100 000 00
Bonds & warrants	100,280 70	Surplus and undivided profits	171 916 28
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Circulation	21,040 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	13 500 00	Deposits	1 495 285 04
Due from U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. fund)	1,125 00		
Due from banks	543 672 38		
Cash	261,349 60—805,022 01		
Total	$1,788 241 90	Total	$1 788 241 90

R. H. DAGGETT,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Heaters and Cook Stoves.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

16 E. Huerfano St. Colorado Springs, Colo

Advertise

Your "wants" in the "Want" columns of the DAILY GAZETTE.

Newspaper ARCHIVE® .com

Local Advertisements

Two Cents a Line Each Insertion.
Ten Cents per Line per Week.
All Small Advertisements Must be Paid for in Advance.

WE WANT

Five girls for housework.

A. N. Penle Employment Agency.

Other agency in the city. 1045 Tejon.

W. C. T. U. HOME

103 N. Tejon street.

For self-supporting women.
Dining room and employment bureau for women only.
A register of trained and experienced nurses; open at all hours.

WANTED.

WANTED—Furnished room with good board, in private family, for healthy lady. L. A. D., Gazette.

WANTED—A second hand top buggy; must be a bargain. Address Jones, 409.

WANTED—By a boy, work in private family; wages no object. Address X. N., Gazette.

WANTED—Large horse, suitable for delivery wagon. Pikes Peak Lumber Co., 209 S. Tejon.

WANTED—First-class life insurance solicitor; man or woman; good salary to right party. Room 1, Nevada House.

WANTED—Leave orders with N. O. Johnson & Sons, and have your silk and lace draperies cleaned. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gloves, fine laces, etc.

WANTED—A situation as bookkeeper; one capable of writing shorthand; or as a teacher in private family. Address S. S. P., 102 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—By a competent girl, second work or school housework. Address 11 E. Moreno ave.

WANTED, party with $200 to take half interest in bond and lease on property which can be had with the property, which will pay a profit at once; this is an unusual opportunity to make a fortune. Address Miner, Gazette office.

WANTED—Miss Fay, who has opened an afternoon kindergarten at No. 7 Willamette st., can accommodate a few more pupils.

WANTED—A few more pupils wanted to study the Edgerly system of shorthand; this system is the easiest and quickest learned and the most legible. 328 E. St. Vrain.

WANTED—Furnished room with bath. Must be in first-class location. Address C. C., Gazette office.

WANTED—7 good girls for general housework. National Employment Co., Room 5, Midland Block.

WANTED—If you want first-class help call or write National Employment Co.

WANTED—6-room modern house, unfurnished, long lease. Mrs. E. J. Molloy, Antlers hotel.

WANTED—Position by young man as coachman, or taking care of a doctor's horses; have had several years' experience; will work one month at one-half regular price; good reference. Inquire at Spalding house. E. J. Pierce.

WANTED—Engagement as nurse-governess for young children. Address Miss A., 317 E. St. Vrain.

WANTED—A few good printing prospects. OGLE & MERRITT,
Room 30, Midland Block.

WANTED—Half interest in small paying business or a clerkship of any kind; capable, steady young man. 15 Produce Block.

WANTED—Two connecting furnished rooms, north of Boulder, by two single gentlemen (not invalids) will be permanent. Box 196, City.

WANTED A good residence close in from $4000 to $8000. Ogle & Merritt, Room 30, Midland Block.

WANTED—Men in or near Colorado Springs, Barry, Manitou or Colorado City, to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address Superintendent Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Position of any kind by a young man who has had 7 years' office experience in Chicago. A 1 references. Address M. G. S.

WANTED Stenographer, male or female, good penman; state salary expected. Address box 625, Postoffice.

WANTED—Engagements by experienced trained nurses; chronic cases preferred. Address Miss A., 317 E. St. Vrain.

WANTED—A capitalist or syndicate of people with money to profitably invest in the erection of a number of six and eight room residences. I have an experience of twenty years as contractor and builder. I guarantee twenty to forty per cent. on judicious investments. F. C. Ogden, Rooms A. and B., Exchange block.

WANTED—A girl to assist in light house keeping in small family; small wages and good home. Apply 5 Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—Dayroom by experienced stenographer, in exchange for services. Rufus, Gazette office.

WANTED—A situation as cook or general housework. 258 S. Sierra Madre.

WANTED—Sewing by an experienced hand; Miss M. De Vaughan, 414 E. Cache la Poudre.

WANTED—Three or four furnished rooms for light housekeeping; three adults; no infants. Address "M. L.," Gazette.

WANTED—Rooms and board for gentleman, wife and mother. Address "G. S. G.," Gazette.

WANTED—Everyone to list their property with us. We sell the earth.
COTTEN & TURNER.
116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—By two girls, a position as cook or general housework or laundry work. 533 N. Wahsatch.

WANTED Stocks on properties now being developed in Golden Circle that we can sell conservatively to investors or customers upon fair representations. No solicitors considered. Pattiani, Davenny & Co., Masonic Temple, Chicago; members Chicago Mineral and Mining Board.

WANTED Position in office or clerking; can do stenographic work; had 2 years' experience in real estate office. Address E. W. Shone, 427 Tejon st.

WANTED—Boarding place for a young man wishing to pay about $20 per week. References. Address C. G., Gazette.

WANTED—A colored woman for general housework, small family. Apply 737 E. Cache La Poudre st.

ANY one wanting a private secretary or tutor for children should address G. H., Gazette.

WANTED—A college graduate with good references wishes a few pupils. Instruction given during the day or evening, at their homes if preferred. Address S. M., Gazette.

WANTED—French nurse for three-year old child, must be willing to make herself useful. Address P. O. Box 339.

WANTED—To rent, large furnished or unfurnished room by a married couple; must have south exposure and electric lights; state terms. S. Box 641, City.

WANTED Position parlor all of time by experienced bookkeeper; fine penman. Address A. R., Gazette.

WANTED To buy and sell stocks for you. J. A. Wright, 1113 E. Kiowa st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
8-room house and lot on Wahsatch, $3200.
10-room house and lot on Weber, $3200.
7-room house and lot on Nevada, $1600.
32-room business house in Cripple Creek, cheap.
Lot 50 by 170 feet, lot on Washington avenue, $750.
10-room house on Corona and lot, $3500; 1000 acres good timber land, per acre, $10.
Good business house in Manitou, $2500.
6-room house and lot in Manitou, $2000.
1 room in west part of Colorado Springs, $100.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CO.,
Room 5 Midland Block.

FOR SALE—Fine residence property on N. Cascade ave., lot 100x139 feet, good house, best location in the city. Reasonable price. Only small part of purchase price required. Lindley A. Fitzpatrick, rooms 19 and 20, First National Bank block.

FOR SALE—I have the greatest snap on earth; 7-room house, modern and convenient, no better place in the city for a home; can be bought on easy terms; for a few days only. E. S. Colton, 1 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy, harness and shoeing or trade for inside goods. Inquire before 10 a. m. 109 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—Remington bicycle, 1895 model, new; cost $100. Call from 5 to 8 p. m. 228 N. Wahsatch ave.

FOR SALE Full lot 5, Great Iron pipe, three months old; price $25. Call or address 235 S. Hospital street, City.

FOR SALE—Furniture in a 5-room cottage; 2 beds and everything for housekeeping. House for rent, 436 Pueblo ave.

FOR SALE—The whole or part of three claims on Cripple Creek, or partner to share cost of patents. Miner, Gazette office.

FOR SALE—Barber shop, 4 chairs, 2 tubs; good location.
W. Hutchins.

FOR SALE—White Minorcas and B. Leghorn hens. Joslyn, 127 E. Bijou.

FOR SALE—9 room house and lot, in the northeast part, near Garfield school, $2250, a snap. J. E. Carpenter, 20 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—A good cow, 5 years old, Holstein; price $50, give or trial. Address P. O. Box 149.

FOR SALE—Colorado business property, $6000; pays 8 per cent, net. J. L. Mitchell, room 2, Bank block.

FOR SALE—29 acre ranch, 7 miles from city, $60, great snap. Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Here is your chance:
$1200—Elegant 7-room house, W. Kiowa.
$3500—Suburban home, large grounds, fruit trees.
$1250—5-room house, E. Dale.
$1500—6-room house, E. Maple.
$2000—6-room house, barn, Manitou.
$2500—10-room house, new, S. Tejon.
$1750—5-room cottage, 6 blocks bank.
$1300—3-room cottage, lot 75x150.
$4500—Elegant 10-room house, 1 block to business.
$2000—7-room stone house, High st.
$1200—7-room stone house, a bargain.
$2500—6-room house, barn, fruit trees.
12 acres fruit land, under irrigation, in Security, Value $500 per acre. Will trade.
The above is only a selection of bargains from a complete list of all kinds of property. We can sell you improved or unimproved lots in any part of the city, at lowest figures. Can rent you houses or rooms. Can offer you all kinds of [illegible] in a variety of trades. Call and examine our list. Mount & Motz, 104 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE Or Exchange.
Denver lots for suburban property.
Clear land for good equity.
Colorado avenue lots, cheap, easy terms.
Ranch, 2000 acres, $12,000, some trade.
Ranch, 4000 acres, $10,000.
Suburban property cheap for cash.
Lot on Willamette for $500.
Forty acres, joins Broadmoor for house.
Six room house, east side, vacant.
Michigan land and money for good property.
Good business for sale.
House, 5 rooms, trade for vacant lot.
If the above propositions don't suit you there are others. Call and look them up.
CHAS. CORBETT,
113 Pike's Peak, Ground Floor.

FOR SALE—Two or three splendid chances to buy homes easily on the west side. If you are swift enough in coming. Patented full claim, well located; a bargain now.
W. F. HUNT,
Real Estate and Mining Investments,
119 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—A few genuine Navajo blankets, very cheap, at 124 E. Cucharas.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching; fresh and fertile; Plym. Rock, L. Brahma, White Leghorn. Circular, Eden Poultry Yards, Eden, Colo.

FOR SALE—Cheap, if taken immediately: A five-room house and lot in good location. Buy of owner and save commission. M., Gazette.

FOR SALE—Several seats upon the Board of Trade, at reasonable figures. M. F., care Gazette.

FOR SALE—Tent, at 309 S. Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—Corner lot, 55x165 feet, $175 down; balance 5 years, 7 per cent; interest; only block from Antlers hotel. Address P. C. Winne, 5 E. Kiowa st.

FOR SALE—Cheap: two-seated surrey, 14 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Ahouse and lot, 414 E. Cache La Poudre. R. H. Purington, Trinidad, Colo.

FOR SALE—2 excellent business chances: A retail business, doing a business of $20,000 a year, central location; price $7500. A grocery business, long lease, cheap rent, good business; invoice about $1500.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Business Chances, 116 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Or trade for good mining stock: New piano and sewing machine. A. S. Tyler & Co., 111 E. Kiowa st.

FOR SALE—All kinds of mining propositions: shipping mines, patented claims, and prospects. We do not load our mining propositions; we only ask a fair commission.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Mines and Stocks, 116 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Very desirable home on N. Tejon st., south of College park, has all modern improvements. Call at 309 West Kiowa.

FOR SALE—Bargain, 5 roomed house, full lot; 512 S. Cascade ave.

FOR SALE—My residence, corner N. Nevada ave. and S. Vrain st. Lot 85x100. L. A. Giddings, 21 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Suburban lots and acreage. Our choice suburban lots are going rapidly. They are unsurpassed for beauty of location. Plenty of water and shade; close to car line. This property on your own terms.
7-room house and very large lot, $2250.
5-room house and lot, with 50 bearing fruit trees, $1600.
6-room house in Jerrild, $1850.
7-room house, modern, with 1¼ acres planted to small fruit, $3500.
6-room house, $1000.
6-room house, new, will give buyer two acres of land free. This is the solemn truth. Price $1250.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred barred Plymouth Rock and Black Langshan cockerels. Inquire at 218 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—A 4-room house, modern, 28 E. Platte ave.

FOR SALE—Furnished house of three rooms in Woodland Park. Price $300.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Furnished; 11-room house, on Manitou ave., Manitou, Colo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap:
2 lots corner N. Nevada.
2 lots corner N. Weber.
3 lots corner N. Wahsatch.
2 lots N. Tejon, south of reservation, a bargain.
Improved property in all parts of the city.
10 room house, store room and cellar under kitchen; lot 75 by 150. Centrally located, fine improved suburban property ½ mile from city limits.
[illegible] lots in East Manitou, will take [illegible] mining stock.
A. S. TYLER & CO.,
111 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—One gas office or room heater; also a lot of Persian and other rug patterns. Competent agent can get $10 per day. The Beach Brokerage and Loan Co., Exchange block.

FOR SALE—One complete set washing caps and dyer, from ¼ inch down to 2-32, new. Address Box 673.

FOR SALE—William typewriter, visible writing, permanent alignment, durability are some of its features. W. Hemenway, agent, 116 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—A ranch wagon; can be seen at 23 S. Weber.

J. W. D. Stovell, 111 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—Seat on Board of Trade.
J. L. Mitchell, room 2, Bank block.

FOR SALE—Three second hand safes at the Gazette building.

FOR SALE—Two patented Cripple Creek district for sale at remarkably low price. Address [illegible]

FOR SALE—Alfalfa hay, $1 per ton on ranch, one mile east of Fountain.

FOR SALE 4-room house, Willamette, $1100.

4-room house, Willamette, $1100.
4 " " Bellevieu, $1[illegible]
4 " " Chestnut, $12[illegible]
4 " " El Paso st., $[illegible]
4 " " Boulder st., $[illegible]
5 " " Cascade ave., [illegible]
5 " " Nevada ave., [illegible]
5 " " Weber, $1[illegible]
5 " " Dale, $1[illegible]
5 " " Willamette, $1[illegible]
6 " " Kiowa, $1[illegible]
6 " " Maple, $1[illegible]
6 " " Pike's Peak, $[illegible]
6 " " and 8 lots, St[illegible]
6 " " Lincoln ave., [illegible]
7 " " Boulder st., $[illegible]
8 " " Bijou st., $[illegible]
8 " " Weber, $1[illegible]
8 " " Nevada, $1[illegible]
8 " " Kiowa, $1[illegible]
10 " " Willamette, $[illegible]
10 " " Nevada, $[illegible]

Some of these are [illegible] the balance are positive bargains. We wish to call special attention to our [illegible] property in another add.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—100 acres under [illegible] in the "Celebrated Delta Fruit Belt" for $700. The appraised valuation is $2,000. The best bargain we ever offered. The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co., Bank block.

FOR SALE—Shoe stock, Colo. Springs, good location, low rent. See J. L. Mitchell, room 2, Bank block.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Rhode Island Reds cockerels, the finest in the State; also common hens. Call at 615 E. Cimarron.

FOR SALE—Lease and bond, 11 months to run. Full patented claim, centrally located. Low royalty. Best prospect in Cripple Creek district. Address Miner, Box 369, Cripple Creek.

FOR SALE 1 Shetland ponies. Inquire at H. T. O'Brien's harness shop, 35 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE Chickens breeding, breeding stock, laying hens and pullets, at Barett's poultry plant. Go west on Rio Grande st. across the creek.

FOR SALE A few high scoring Buff Cochin chickens; also pedigreed Scotch collie puppies. Inquire at 710 W. Pike's Peak ave. Chas. E. Smith & Son.

FOR SALE—Restaurant. Call room 50, Bank block.

FOR SALE Cheap, if taken at once. Lot on S. Cascade ave. Apply 26 Pike's Peak ave.

LOST—You are losing an opportunity to buy property cheap from
COTTEN & TURNER,
116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Patented 10 acres, Cripple Creek; $2,000 cash if sold at once. Hamilton, Gazette.

FOR SALE—A new tent in good condition, put together with bolts. Address rear of 317 W. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—7 mining claims near the Lincoln mine. C. W. Kurrie, 15 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Counters, case and shelving, room 3, Midland block.

FOR SALE—1 Victoria Jubilee medal, price $30. Apply S., this office.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a pretty black pony five years old, in good condition and well broke to ride and drive. H. G. Shaw, El Paso County Bank.

FOR SALE—A steam peanut roaster in No. 1 running order, used only one season, cost $130, will be sold cheap. Apply to F. A. Allen, 1314 E. Huerfano st.

FOR SALE—
4 room house and lot, $2000.
10 room house and lot, $6000.
New peanut roaster, $75.
Cigar mfg's outfit, $75.
National Employment Co.

FOR SALE 6-room brick house in Florence, and 1 acre of land; fine improvements; easy terms; part trade; price $3200. This is a particularly fine bargain.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Dairy ranch of 300 acres, ½ mile from Eastonville creamery. Call at 918 Grant ave., city, or address J. D. Ross, Eastonville, Colo.

FOR SALE—Handsome young red roan riding horse, intelligent, proud and gentle as Theodore Winthrop's Don Fulano, though I don't ask your share of a gold mine for her. Inquire 1812 Colorado ave, West Side, city.

FOR SALE—Two dozen thoroughbred Brown Leghorn hens; also thoroughbred cockerels, Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorn or Black Langshans. 918 S. Boulder.

FOR SALE An oak sideboard, combination bookcase and sewing machine. Address E. S., Gazette office.

TO TRADE.

TO EXCHANGE—80 acres clear land in central Michigan for mining stock. Address with particulars: W. H. Lyman, city.

CRIPPLE CREEK mining stocks to trade for anything. J. W. Ryder, Tama House, cor. Nevada and Huerfano.

TO TRADE—Good mining stock for good ranch team and wagon. Address P. O. Box 602; state where team can be seen.

TO TRADE—Stocks for lots in Colorado City or west side. O. P. Hine, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

TO TRADE One-fifth interest in claim near Victor mine, for middle-sized house and lot. A. L. C., 22 E. Huerfano.

TO TRADE—Farms and good property in Nebraska for property anywhere. Address 504 E. Willamette.

TO TRADE—We have few good trades on hand. Call and get particulars. Ogle & Merritt, Room 30, Midland Block.

TO TRADE—3-room house, barn, lot 75x200; car line; no incumbrance; will trade for equity in city home. C. B. L., Gazette.

TO TRADE—Stock of ranches, mining stock; for property in Colorado Springs. Bring your trading propositions to us.
COTTEN & TURNER,
116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, or board. Address 311 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; or board if desired. 311 N. Weber.

TO RENT—A few choice rooms with board at 111 E. Platte ave., opposite North Park.

TO RENT—Rooms and board; table board if desired, new house, newly furnished, modern conveniences, terms reasonable. 14 E. Monument.

TO RENT—Rooms and board at 532 N. Tejon st. Mrs. McManus.

TO RENT—Rooms with board, at Miss Henderson's, 229 East Williamette.

TO RENT—Delightful rooms, single and en suite, with board, from March 24th. 101 E. Boulder, corner Tejon.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, terms reasonable; also day boarders wanted. 502 N. Cascade.

FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, hot and cold water, steam heat, electric lights, bath, etc. 1 block from cable cars. Mrs. J. Davidson.

ROOMS and board, cheap, 18 S. W. Cor. Cascade ave. and Kiowa st. Rooms en suite or single, with board, for gentlemen only. Also table boarders. 109 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—Rooms and board, 1 block from cable cars, cor. Pikes Peak and Weber.

TO RENT—Four handsomely furnished rooms with board; also table boarders. 101 E. Boulder, cor. Tejon.

TO RENT—Rooms can be had with board, if desired; new house, modern conveniences, terms reasonable. 429 East Platte ave.

TO RENT—Desirable south room with board at 111 E. Platte ave., 611 North Park.

TO RENT—Bright sunny rooms with board—day board if desired. 707 North Tejon.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms with board; best of references. Mrs. Zevely, 311 N. Cascade.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for rent. Ogle & Merritt, Room 30 Midland Block.

TO RENT—One block nice garden land; also car barn for five horses. Inquire at 4 N. El Paso.

TO RENT 5-room cottage in East Colorado City, one block north of car line, $7 per month. 128 Lincoln, Colorado City.

TO RENT—Sunny, furnished rooms at 24 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage. Address X. Y. S., Gazette office.

TO RENT—5-room house, furnished, for one year. 127 E. Platte ave.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms at 227 E. Boulder st.

TO RENT—Two rooms with board, at Miss Maynard's, 29 N. Nevada ave.

TO RENT—Suite of 2 rooms, nicely furnished, good location, gentleman preferred. 20 E. Huerfano st.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms and board. Table boarders desired. Address 207 S. Nevada ave.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms with board. 107 S. Nevada.

TO RENT—Furnished or partly furnished house of six rooms. No. 31 S. Wahsatch ave, city.

TO RENT—Furnished, pleasant front room, modern conveniences. 429 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Furnished, seven room cottage, bath and electric lights, can be seen from 1 to 4 p. m. 14 E. Monument.

TO RENT—Unfurnished 6 room house on N. Wahsatch st. J. F. Carpenter, 109 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—Good barn and carriage house, in West Colorado Springs. Address box 861, City.

TO RENT—Furnished room, 112 South Corona.

TO RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, 503 W. Bijou st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, 315 Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Two connecting front rooms—furnished—very desirable. 673 N. Nevada ave.

TO RENT—Three pleasant rooms, furnished for light housekeeping. 516 E. Boulder.

TO RENT—Bright sunny rooms with board. Table board $5 per week. 712 N. Tejon.

TO RENT—3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 502 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—Unfurnished room, south front. 624 E. Boulder.

TO RENT—A strictly modern, first class, nine roomed pressed brick dwelling in the best residence part of Denver will be for rent on and after April 1st. For terms and price address H. C. Hollister, Court House, this city.

TO RENT—Large barn, 5 Boulder Crescent.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in new modern house, mountain view, reasonable prices, no invalids; gentlemen only. 325 South Nevada ave.

TO RENT—A 12-H.-P. engine and boiler in good condition, mounted on wheels; will rent, sell or trade for good mining stocks. Address George H. Bodfish, Box 253, Victor, Colo.

TO RENT—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Harrison have leased the Sanford house, and it is now opened as a private boarding house; No. 5 Boulder Crescent (continuation of Platte ave. for one block west of Cascade ave., and third street north of Antlers hotel. Telephone 252.

TO RENT—1 room house furnished, with best of furniture for $25; 2 unfurnished rooms, $10. National Employment Co.

TO RENT—4 rooms unfurnished, bath, hot water, up stairs, (no children); $30 N. Corona st.

TO RENT—Furnished room, 112 S. Corona st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, pleasant view of mountains. Close to business center. 18 West Kiowa.

TO RENT—2 furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Ogle & Merritt, Room 30, Midland block.

TO RENT—Lakeview Terrace boarding house at Green Mountain Falls, the most popular and best paying house in the mountains. Also the large bath house building with its laundry, barber shop and bowling alley. Apply at 502 North Tejon st.

TO RENT—One nice furnished room; Room 5 Midland Block.

TO RENT—Neatly furnished rooms with board, south and east exposure, all conveniences; suitable for either ladies or gentlemen. Address S. S., N. Nevada.

TO RENT—Good barn with corrall. 17 West Cucharas.

TO RENT—Six room furnished house, 1105 Washington ave.

TO RENT—Two large furnished rooms, 204 Conejos st., $10 each.

TO RENT—One of the finest suburban residences near Colorado Springs, every modern convenience, completely furnished, ample stabling, sheltered location. Unsurpassed view. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines. Hext & Williams, 21 North Tejon st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Rooms, with board; table boarders desired. 506 N. Nevada.

TO RENT—3 room cottage in Colorado City, $9 per month. Apply to 17 E. Vermijo.

TO RENT—Cottages at Green Mountain Falls. For descriptive circulars address J. H. Jewett, Green, Colo.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines, at Aiken's music store on Pueblo road.

TO RENT—The most attractive small furnished house in the city for rent until July 1; $19 per month. Will not be rented to sick people or to family with children. P. O. Box 692.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen at 12 North Nevada avenue.

TO RENT—2 sunny unfurnished rooms, 14 N. Oak st.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences, 317 S. Train.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at 85 N. Cascade ave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES! Mr. Dr. J. H. Smith, leading complexion and hair specialist, gives the most careful attention to the treatment for facial blemishes, moles, warts and superfluous hair, lines, hollows, blackheads, pimples, freckles, moths and sunburn, red noses and veins, dandruff, falling hair, baldness and all scalp diseases. Your face is carefully and scientifically treated by skin specialists. Hair stained by patent process, to any desired shade, without injury to the hair or scalp. Hair cut, shampooed and dressed by the best artists. Ladies can be waited on at their residences. Office in parlors at 121 West Pike's Peak ave., Colorado Springs. Agents wanted.

We make quick sales and guarantee satisfaction. Call and see us. Ogle & Merritt—Room 30, Midland Block.

GIVE us your sold mortgage lots if you want to sell them. Ogle & Merritt, Room 30, Midland Block.

BROOKINS ABBOTT Lumber & Coal Co., lumber, coal and supplies for sale. Nos. 1 and 3 Washington. Henry S. Collins, agent. Box 72.

ALUMINUM soldering at Swain's, 27 S. Tejon, for all kinds of small work. Leave your orders. J. M. Raymond.

CHAS. T. WALBRIDGE has shipped a car load of horses to New York about the first of April, and has room for about seven more. Any person desiring to get a horse back to Chicago, Buffalo or New York can do so on one of the low rate by inquiring at the El Paso Stables.

WE MANAGE, rent and sell mines and selling mining properties. Herring Inv. Co., room 22, Midland block.

PLACE your houses in our hands if you want to sell or rent them.
OGLE & MERRITT,
Room 30, Midland Block.

RANCH suitable for dairy, one mile southeast of town, joining Ivywild. J. H. Brughidge.

LIST your property for sale or rent with The Herring Inv. Co., room 22, Midland block.

FOR Estimates on house, sign and carriage painting, address Pugh Bros., at Sanborn Bros.' commission house, 11 E. Huerfano, or 647 W. Huerfano st.

MRS. DR. FITCH has arrived. The queen of all mediums. She will read your life from the cradle to the grave while in a dead trance. Truthful and reliable in her advice. If you are in trouble do not fail to see her; if interested in mines, investments, divorces, marriage, love or lost or stolen jewelry, hidden treasures, absent friends, in a word no matter what your troubles may be, consult her without fail. Office, Park block, Room 9.

NOTICE—Sewing Machines. A. Guthrie wishes to inform the public that he will furnish them new machines with attachments. Address Box 715, Y. M. C. A.

WANT to rent a room or have a room for rent, call at room 23, Midland block.

IF YOU have real estate or mining property for sale, houses or rooms to rent, list with us for quick returns. Mount & Motz, 104 E. Pike's Peak ave.

SEE our list of bargains in another column. Mount & Motz, 104 E. Pike's Peak.

WE KEEP a special agent in Cripple Creek and challenge any one to duplicate our mining propositions. Come and examine. Mount & Motz, 104 E. Pike's Peak.

EVERY vacant house or room in the city can be rented if you place them with
OGLE & MERRITT,
Room 30, Midland Block.

BUSINESS CHANCE—I have decided to dispose of a half interest in an old established firm, dealing in real estate, insurance, loans, mines and mining stocks, to a man with some capital and business ability. Call on J. S. Gibson, 116½ Pike's Peak ave.

WILL EXCHANGE new goods for old. 124 E. Cucharas st.

IF YOU have anything to trade, call at room 23, Midland block.

WILL PAY CASH for second-hand furniture, stoves and carpets. 124 East Cucharas.

HEMORRHOIDS or Piles cured without pain or detention from business. Refer by permission to H. C. Clay, 612 Sierra Madre st.; Geo. Stringer, 120 Conejos st., C. W. Conger, engineer Crystal Ice plant, and various others. Ladies need have no hesitation in being treated. Room 11, Postoffice block.

TO INVESTORS! 10x190 feet, only four blocks west of Antlers on Pike's Peak ave., on car line, just the thing on which to erect five houses to rent; price $1500; will cut up. Verner Z. Reed & Co.

HOUSES raised and moved, stone work and excavating a specialty. W. S. Long, Box 710.

WE have a nice furnished house to rent. Come early if you want it. Ogle & Merritt, Room 30, Midland Block.

SHORTHAND—Another class of beginners commences work March 2. Bert P. Mill, Instructor, Room 20 Bank building.

INTELLIGENT, capable lady (20), ten years office experience, rapid and correct stenographer, typewriter and bookkeeper, with abundant and first-class references from present and former employers, desires position commencing Feb. 15th. Address H. I., Gazette.

WALL paper, 3 cents a roll up. Send for samples. Alfred Peats, expert paper designer.

BICYCLES Many for sale at Wilbur's and Wahls.

EASTHOLM, the only winter hotel at Cascade Canon; good board and rooms by day or week, at reasonable rates. This is only 30 minutes ride from Colorado Springs. Mrs. A. Jay, Proprietress.

AN A. 1 business chance. Address J. M. J., 12 Midland block.

A LIMITED number of horses and cattle taken to pasture one mile north of town. Good grass, good water, good shelter. Horses called for and delivered. Apply at Windmill Ranch or address P. O. Box 306.

A MASCOT—Rabbit cat, half rabbit and half cat, without tail. O. H. Frank, 812 S. Cascade.

W. F. HUNT, 119 Pike's Peak ave., has some very interesting propositions on Cripple Creek patented land in process of being patented properties.

LEAVE your orders for home-made Ralston bread, doughnuts, cookies, pies, etc., at 107 Cheyenne ave.

SELL W. F. Hunt if you would purchase a home or desire to sell your property. Loans. 119 Pike's Peak ave.

TO LOAN.

MONEY, MONEY, at 6, 7 and 8 per cent, $1000 to $200. J. P. Curtis & Co., Room 33, Bank block.

TO LOAN—Money to loan in sums to suit, on real estate; low rates. N. S. Gandy, 111½ Pike's Peak.

MONEY to loan upon all active stocks at low rates of interest. Stocks bought, sold and carried upon margin. Stocks exchanged for real estate, equities, etc., or vice versa. Call upon or address E. Wolfe, 115 S. Pike's Peak ave. Eight years experience in the stock commission business.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate on long time and small monthly repayments, less than rent. Assurance Savings and Loan Association, 109 E. Kiowa.

LIFE Insurance Policies purchased for cash; liberal treatment. J. L. Mitchell, Room 2, Bank block.

$25,000 TO LOAN—At 7 and 8 per cent on first class city property. No delay. Apply to W. H. McIntyre & Co., Hagerman block.

MONEY TO LOAN—On active mining stock at reasonable interest. Stocks carried on margin. N. Leibheimer, 49 Bank block.

TO LOAN—Money to loan in any amount on good Colorado Springs real estate at lowest rates. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

LOST.

LOST—From in front of my residence, a small beagle with old pedals and some Gandy yarn. Please return to 107 N. Nevada. J. B. Bunch.

LOST—Between Colorado Springs and Colorado City and Ivywild Block, green card case containing money. A suitable reward awaits the finder on application to 21 College Place.

LOST—Gold pin; suitable return to Miss Morgan, 12 E. Columbia and receive reward.

LOST—Strayed or stolen, Thursday afternoon, from 23 N. Nevada ave., a fox terrier pup, with black markings. A suitable reward for his return.

LOST—A certificate of stock No. 22, of the St. Paul St. Antonio Co. and endorsed by J. W. Chapman. Transfer agent. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Mr. Chapman, 217 W. Cimarron.

LOST—Young pug dog; had bell on collar; reward. 115 S. Nevada ave.

LOST—A leather bag, somewhere between the opera house and 319 E. Platte. Finder will return to 319 E. Platte.

LOST A [illegible] containing money, check and other papers. A liberal reward if returned to Gazette office.

REWARD—Lost or stolen, Cleveland Bicycle, No. 21,523, model 18. Return to 107 E. Kiowa. J. A. Connell.

Smooth roadway. Quick time. Perfect passenger service. Uniformed train porters for the convenience of first and second class patrons. Through sleeping cars between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars for any class of passengers between Chicago and New York City via the Nickel Plate road. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES

Are offered to passengers traveling via the Nickel Plate road to all points East. Parties arriving in Chicago in the morning, via any of the Western roads can [illegible] at [illegible] p. m. [illegible] Circular] the same evening at 11:30 Buffalo the following morning at 6 o'clock, and New York at 6:30 p. m., and Boston at 8:45 p. m. Its rates are always the lowest. Its roadbed is perfect; a train service that is unapproachable and that affords all the comforts available in travel.

THE SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

Of the Nickel Plate road, equipped with the most modernly constructed day coaches and luxurious sleeping and dining cars, illuminated throughout with the famous Pintsch gas lights and colored porters in charge of day coaches are some of the features of this popular line that are being recognized by travelers seeking the lowest rates and fast time.

FREE ATTENDANT SERVICE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK.

The system of uniformed attendants, established by the New York Central, at Grand Central Station, New York City, last spring, has grown as popular with the traveling public as the famous Empire State express. It supplies a long felt want, and is especially appreciated by strangers and ladies traveling alone. The corps of re-capped attendants has recently been greatly increased, and they are now found in every part of Grand Central Station; at the entrances to the Waiting-rooms, ready to assist you from your carriage; and show you to the train; and at the platforms of all arriving trains, prepared to carry your luggage, summon a carriage, or direct you to the elevated or surface lines of railway that radiate from Grand Central Station to all parts of the city. This service is absolute free. No tips are necessary. The attendants are active and intelligent; polite and well posted; they speak several languages, and are walking encyclopedias.

THE ONLY LINE

Running through sleepers to California points without change is The Denver and Rio Grande. Leave Colorado Springs every day at 11:15 a. m.; this gives you the opportunity of viewing the famous Royal Gorge, Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Castle Gate, Salt Lake City, Utah, in daylight. If desired stop-overs will be allowed at Salt Lake City. For tickets and reservations call on J. M. Ellison, general agent, No. 10 North Tejon st.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West, Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious.

Through tickets to all points East at lowest rates, as well as to Europe via all principal steamship lines. At Rock Island city ticket office, 72 Pike's Peak avenue.

The shortest line from Chicago to New York and Boston via Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Buffalo, operates a perfect passenger equipment, with a first-class roadbed and an exceptional service of Wagner Sleeping and Buffet cars. Rates always the lowest. For information as to rates, time of trains, etc., call on or address J. Y. Calahan, general agent, Chicago, Ill.

Rio Grande to California—2 daily trains, 11:23 a. m. and 10:26 p. m. Through sleepers. $50 round trip, good nine months. City ticket office, 16 North Tejon street.

YOU CAN GO TO DENVER

Almost any hour of the day on the Rio Grande. City ticket office 16 North Tejon street.

THE GREATEST RAILROAD OF THE WEST

Is the Union Pacific. It is the shortest line to Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland and Montana. It makes the quickest time to those points and at Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, and nearly all other points in the country. Through sleepers, dining cars, chair cars, coaches and tourist sleepers. East and West.

RIO GRANDE

To Cripple Creek. Special daily train leaves at 1.30 p. m. Buy your tickets and secure your berths at city ticket office.

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THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY

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Per annum.....$6 00 Three months...$1 50
Six months.....3 00 One month.....50

WHEN NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.
Six months.....$3 50 Three months...$1 75
Per annum.....7 00 One month.....75

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
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ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

No claims are allowed against employees of The Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
Editor and Publisher.
S. N. FRANCIS,
Business Manager.
WALTER L. WILDER,
Night Editor.
H. S. ROGERS,
City Editor.
CLAUDE SACHS,
Mining Editor.

The Editor of The Gazette will not be responsible for the return of manuscript found unavailable.

TELEPHONES.

BUSINESS OFFICE, Until 6 p. m. 63
EDITORIAL ROOMS, All Night. 215

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For City Treasurer,
MOSES T. HALE.
For City Clerk,
CHARLES E. SMITH.
For City Marshal,
LO. C. DANA.
For City Attorney,
J. K. GOUDY.
For Street Superisor,
O. B. DENNINGTON.
For City Engineer,
H. I. REID.
For Police Magistrate,
GEORGE OWENS.
For Alderman First Ward,
W. B. McINTYRE.
For Alderman Second Ward,
H. C. McCREERY.
For Alderman Third Ward,
CHARLES ST. JOHN.
For Alderman Fourth Ward,
F. S. McJOHNSTON.
For Alderman Fifth Ward,
J. A. LEECH.

AN ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

The conference which has been called to meet at Washington on the 22d of next month, to consider the establishment of a permanent system of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, will be a body whose proceedings will command respectful attention on both sides of the sea. The call for it was signed by some of the most eminent men in the United States, whose names alone would give a startling to any movement which they commend. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the General commanding the army; the most distinguished Admiral of the navy; the Secretary of State for the President of Columbia University; Major Swift of Chicago; Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia; President Johnson of Tulane University; President Eliot of Harvard; several bishops of the Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches; Dr. B. M. Palmer of New Orleans, who is a Presbyterian bishop of wide influence; and other citizens distinguished in one way or another, are among the signers of this call.

The call has been addressed to about one thousand men of high standing in their various communities, and there is reason to expect a large attendance at the conference. Of course it will be an informal affair, and the gentlemen will meet as private citizens, not officially or formally representing bodies of constituents; but their proceedings cannot fail to have great weight, from the character of the men themselves, and they may suggest action which will lead to some formal measures on the part of the Congress of the United States.

The purpose of the call has wisely been left somewhat indefinite; no particular plan of arbitration is suggested—merely that some plan be considered. As we have said before in this column, there are some things about which no nation will consent to arbitrate—things which affect vitally the integrity of the government. Great Britain, for instance, would hardly consent to arbitrate her right to maintain a balance of power in Europe, or her right to colonize large areas of the continent of Africa; the United States would not consent to arbitrate her right to maintain the integrity of the American republics; but there [illegible] number of international questions which do not vitally affect the integrity of the nations concerned which may be submitted to arbitration; and as to these some regular and permanent system of arbitration may well be formulated. It is true that the United States and Great Britain have already set the example of arbitration of differences, and in numerous instances have showed to the world how much better it is for two great nations to settle their differences in this way than by war. The Alabama claims, the fisheries [illegible] Behring sea difficulty, will at once be recalled as instances of the application of arbitration to international disputes. But all these were settled by a separate agreement in each case; no general system of arbitration has been formally adopted. The moral effect of these cases has been great; but the moral effect of the establishment of a regular and permanent system of arbitration, and of a formal agreement of the two great English-speaking nations to submit all questions which are capable of settlement in this way to the impartial judgment of a regularly constituted court, will be much greater still.

It is fitting that this country should take the initiative in such a matter. For years this country has been the foremost exponent of the principle of international arbitration. Seven years ago, under the leadership of one of the greatest Secretaries of State who ever was in office, the American republics adopted the principle, and it has been in operation on this hemisphere ever since. Numerous disputes between the South American republics have been settled in this way, and in every instance the finding of the arbitrator—who in several cases has been the President of the United States has been acquiesced in peaceably and without a murmur by the country against whom the decision was rendered. It is no new policy, then, for the United States. It is only the extension of a principle which we have already adopted—that is, now proposed. By bringing Great Britain into the arbitration league which already has been practically established by the efforts of the United States, we shall extend the principle over a large part of the civilized world, and shall go far to make arbitration the recognized method of settling all international disputes.

We wish all success, therefore, to the conference which will assemble in Washington next month; and we have no doubt that it will be able to formulate some plan which will stand a good chance of adoption by the governments of this country and Great Britain.

VOTE FOR SCHOOL BONDS.

A special election will be held in this school district next Wednesday which will determine whether the recommendations for the school children of this city shall be enlarged to meet the want of the city's expansion.

All taxpayers who have paid all or a part of the school tax for 1895 will be entitled to vote at this election, and no others. The first thing to be done, therefore, by those who would vote at this election, will be to see to it that their school tax for 1895 is paid.

The situation which has determined the school board to make this addition to the school facilities of the city is as follows: The Garfield school is the only grade building north of Cucharas street. The building holds eight grades. There are six other grades belonging to this school, four of which are now in the High school building, and two of which are in the annex at Weber and Cheyenne streets. The ground on which this annex stands has been sold, and out of the proceeds the board has bought a suitable lot in the north end, to which the annex building may be moved, temporarily, and on which, in the course of another year or two, an eight-room grade building may be erected.

The natural growth of the city is estimated, will require about four new rooms for grades next year. The High school is growing so fast in numbers that it is uncomfortably crowded now, and will be still more so next year, unless room is provided elsewhere for some of the lower grades now in that building.

Still further, the Garfield building requires overhauling, and a new heating and ventilating apparatus for it is necessary.

In view of these facts, the board has resolved to present to the taxpayers a plan which will provide both for the remodeling of the Garfield school and the introduction of a new heating and ventilating apparatus, and also for the addition of six new school rooms to the capacity of the building, and the provision of suitable recreation and lunch rooms in the basement. That will give six new school rooms, four of which may be necessary to accommodate the new pupils who will come in, and two of which may probably be used for the accommodation of grades now in the High school building, thus relieving that building to some extent.

The problem of room for the lower grades has been the most serious one before the board for some years past. It has been partially solved by building the Washington school, a model building of its kind, which will be fully occupied next year, and partially by the use of the four rooms in the High school building for the accommodation of grades belonging to the Garfield. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when the High school will need all the rooms in that building, and steps should be taken now toward relieving it of the pressure which has been put upon it by the use of four of its rooms for grade purposes.

The plan which is proposed will meet the present emergency, and give sufficient room for all the grades for next year, at a cost of only $12,000 in bonds which, at five per cent, will be an annual charge upon the district of only $600. It seems the most economical plan which could be [illegible] and it has been adopted by the board unanimously; now it is coming before the voters. We hope the response will be practically unanimous.

A NEW SANITARIUM.

The new sanitarium which is in contemplation for this city is one of the most important projects which has ever been broached in Colorado Springs. This is a great resort for invalids, for we have here now no building in which invalids may be taken care of properly except the Glockner sanitarium, which is totally insufficient for the purpose.

The ideas of the promoters of the new project are substantially as follows:

First, the institution is to be chiefly a conservatory, and not under the control or supervision of any religious body.

Four buildings are contemplated. The largest, or main building, is expected to cost about $50,000. It will afford accommodation for several hundred patients, and is intended to [illegible] who can provide them every luxury and comfort that can be produced. Another building section, about $5000 is to be provided for those of limited means. This would be supplied with the same meals as the larger building, but no decorations would be made [illegible] in the furnishings of the building.

A third building would be a surgical pavilion, where operations could be performed to the best advantage. Such a building has [illegible] recently by the Colorado Springs people, and for that reason alone it is thought that one would receive support from the people of the city. The building would cost probably from $10,000 to fifteen thousand dollars.

The fourth building, to be placed as far as possible from the others, would be a hospital for contagious diseases, where such cases as scarlet fever and diphtheria could be treated properly, and kept entirely from the others. This would cost probably from $10,000 to fifteen thousand dollars.

The grounds [illegible] to be placed as far as possible from the others, would be a hospital for contagious diseases, where such cases as scarlet fever and diphtheria could be treated properly, and kept entirely from the others. This would cost probably from $10,000 to fifteen thousand dollars.

The advantages of such a sanitarium are too manifest to need explanation. There is no proper place now where contagious diseases may be treated, and while they occur in families or public houses they cause a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense.

It is proposed to raise the money for the stock to be issued—one thousand shares of $100 each, and the citizens of Colorado Springs will be offered an opportunity to subscribe to the stock. A large amount is already pledged conditionally, provided the plan is taken hold of in earnest by the citizens generally. Books will be opened later.

This is not only a good thing for the town, it is a business proposition. Sanitariums like this have been in operation in other places for years, and some of them have been profitable. The one at Battle Creek, Mich., may be cited as a case in point. With no advantages of climate to compare with ours, the proprietors of that institution by good management have made a regular gold mine out of it; and there is no reason to suppose that a sanitarium here would be any less successful from a pecuniary point of view. The stock will in all probability pay 10 to 15 per cent on the investment after the first year. That the new sanitarium will be well managed in a business way, is sufficiently evident from the names of the directors: J. J. Hagerman, Irving Howbert, W. S. Jackson, W. S. Stratton, J. A. Hayes, Horace G. Bunt and Dr. B. P. Anderson. To this number one will be added to-morrow, as a representative of the ministers of the city.

Everything points to the success of this plan. It will be a great thing for the city, and for the State as well. It will attract hundreds of people, and do more to build up the town than almost anything else that could be mentioned. By all means let us have it.

The recent meeting held in Denver under the auspices of the Bimetallic league developed a good deal of enthusiasm for silver, and "Colonel" Warren Street Hodges, it is said, is going to Washington to work for promoting the cause by consulting him and The National Bimetallic weekly paper. So far as we are concerned, we do not grow enthusiastic over the movements of which Key Stevens is the central head in this State, or which Thomas M. Patterson gives the benefit of his influence, or in which Mr. Charles S. Thomas is a leading spirit. Mr. Thomas is an able man, and personally we like him very much; but we don't like him politically at all. He ran on the Democratic ticket in this State two years ago, and received about four thousand votes. He has been elected to the Senate by the Democratic party in this State to succeed Teller four years ago, and it is said that his efforts have been exerted toward securing the Republican control in this State, so as to take [illegible] As for The National Bimetallic, it is enough to draw any persons ridicule upon the "gold bug" cause. It is about on a par with The Great Divide in general style, and can have no [illegible] with any class of sane, well informed and educated people.

The Prohibitionists have met in council, and the central committee of the Republic has met, and their action is detailed in the news columns of The Gazette this morning. The probability is that there will be only the show of a contest during the city campaign, and that the Republican ticket may be chosen without much opposition. But while this may be so, it is the duty of every voter to cast a ballot at that election, and thus help to insure to the city the continuance of the excellent administration which is now in office. The price of purity in municipal affairs is eternal vigilance. Good citizens cannot neglect the right of having in office men in whose hands the interests of the city will not be ill taken care of. We do not know, at the time of this writing, what the Populists are going to do; but whether they run an opposition ticket or not, every Republican should make sure of his vote. There is still one day left for registration. Every Republican should see to it that his or her name is on the registration books to-morrow. The books are open at the Coliseum.

We hope it is true, as has been rumored, that Mr. Cleveland is almost ready to make a deliverance on the Cuban question. The Senate is taking a long time for the discussion of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions, and is quite ready to push them, and if they are coming it would be just as well to pass them before Maceo and Gomez drive the Spaniards clean off the island. Some persons have criticised the haste shown by Congress in passing the separate resolutions which have been adopted by the Senate and the House. We don't know what such persons' idea of deliberation is. Spain recognized the belligerency of the Confederacy a month before the battle of Bull Run; this war in Cuba has been going on for a year. It has not been discussed in Congress continuously during the whole of that period, but the members must have been thinking about it, and we can see no reason why every Senator should not have made up his mind long ago as to the proper course for this country to pursue.

Elsewhere in this issue we print a list of the new books that have been ordered for the Free Library, to be paid for with the money which has been collected for that purpose by Mr. P. D. Partridge. There are about seven hundred of them, and the selection is a remarkably good one. The latest books are on the list, and also a large number of standard works of historical books on art. The whole list will well repay a careful perusal. The selections have evidently been made with great care, and there is scarcely a book on the list which will not be in demand from the time it is put into the library. In a public library, the first consideration is to have the books of a character that people want to read. The addition to the library will make it a first class public library, and we have no doubt its circulation will be doubled as soon as the new books are put in.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts made a speech in the senate the other day, the central fragment of which was reported in the Washington dispatches, but it was one of the best speeches on the subject of immigration that has ever been made on the floor of the senate. We wish it could go into the hands of every voter in the United States. It is a finished production, from a literary point of view, and is a most able analysis of the character of our present immigration; it is a powerful study of race characters; it is a strong appeal for protection of American institutions against a flood of [illegible] We intend to send for some extra copies of it, and those who desire to have it for themselves may obtain it by sending stamps by sending to either of the Colorado Senators, both of whom we have found prompt and ready to oblige their constituents, or to Senator Lodge himself, who probably has copies to spare.

The establishment of a chlorination works at Colorado City, which is now assured, is the first step in the development of a business which bids fair to bring great prosperity to this city. With the completion of the new railroad to the camp, and even before its completion, other establishments of the kind will undoubtedly be placed in the neighborhood, and a flourishing business will be built up which will bring hundreds of thousands of dollars to this city and its immediate neighborhood. The new establishments will not detract at all from the advantages of Colorado Springs as a health resort, for they will be several miles away; and yet they will be near enough to add to the city an element of prosperity in which hitherto it has been lacking. Colorado City has great advantages as an industrial center, and we rejoice in the prospect that these advantages are now to be utilized to the full.

Our literary department is hardly up to its usual standard to-day; but we have just received from Dodd, Mead & Co., and from the Harpers, packages of books which will give us material for a better department next week.

Cleveland on the Bicycle.

Well, well; it is all settled now; that old question of whether ladies should ride the bicycle or not need no longer worry the American people. President Cleveland, and of course he knows, says that "women past first bloom of youth and beauty" have no business to ride a wheel. We hope our lady readers of this class outside of Colorado will take heed and give up the vulgar practice. Women who live in the congenial clime and balmy atmosphere of Colorado never pass the "first bloom of youth and beauty," so the president's proclamation does not affect our altitude.—Canon City Record.

The Bermuda's Rights.

The sailing of the Bermuda, or the manner in which it was effected, seems to indicate that the Cuban leaders in this city have at last decided upon a legitimate and practicable plan of campaign. They have come to see that the neutrality laws of the United States, while they must be observed and strictly enforced, do not prevent the shipping of arms and ammunition to the insurgents, nor yet the forwarding of men to reinforce the army, provided the former and the latter are placed on different vessels. It is forbidden to recruit and drill troops and to send armed expeditions; that is all. There is no law against a hundred, or a thousand, or ten thousand, men going to Cuba as peaceful passengers on any ships that will carry them. There is no law against shipping rifles and cartridges to Cuba as articles of merchandise. And if the men, who go unarmed on one ship, and the arms and ammunition, which go as freight on another, somehow come together after being landed in Cuba, to the great aid and comfort of the revolutionists, why, that is a matter entirely outside the jurisdiction of the United States. Our neutrality laws do not provide for a police force in every republic and dock in Cuba.

The Bermuda at first tried to get off secretly with an illegal expedition. If she had succeeded, the regret of the American public at such an infraction of the law would have been deep, but perhaps not altogether inconsolable. She did not succeed, however. The second attempt was made openly, and in a legal manner, and it has apparently thus far succeeded. Some surprise is expressed that the government did not stop her, or try to. There is no occasion for surprise. There would have been if the government had interfered with her sailing. There was no more reason in law, for stopping her than for stopping any other vessel that clears from this port on a legitimate errand.—N. Y. Tribune.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso county, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of six thousand, one hundred, thirty-five and 10-100 dollars ($6135.10) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Home Run Gold Mining company in favor of William P. Borbright, Charles C. Pond and William F. Fisher, co-partners doing business under the firm name of William P. Borbright & Co., out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Home Run Gold Mining company I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of the above defendants in the Home Run Lode Mineral claim U. S. Sur. No. 9570, said claim being situated in the Cripple Creek mining district in El Paso county, State of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Home Run Gold Mining company in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 24 day of April, A. D., at 12 o'clock noon, at the east front door of the county court house in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1896.

W. S. BOYNTON,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
By W. L. COOK, Under Sheriff.
Hall, Preston & Babbitt, Attorneys.
Date of first publication, March 12, 1896.
Date of last publication, April 2, 1896.

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Ladies' pure Irish linin hemm'd stitched handkerchiefs at half price when we say

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MRS. WHITBECK'S Spring Term to children and dancing will begin Saturday afternoon, March 21th, at 2:30 o'clock and continue twelve weeks.

For further particulars call or address

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Curtain Desks from $12 to $100
Flat Top Desks, all sizes and prices, Standing Desks of every description, Brokers' and Directors' Tables, Legal cases and Filing Boxes, Office chairs of every kind and grade, Library and Reception Chairs. Waste Baskets, Cuspidors, etc.

The business we are doing in this line is proof that our prices are right.

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Residence near Cheyenne Mountain, very complete, for the season..... 250 00
415 N. Cascade, 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable..... 175 00
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House at Austin Bluffs, very complete in every respect..... 150 00
Newly furnished residence of nine rooms in superior location on Cascade avenue 150 00
W. Bijou st., 11 rooms, bath and electric lights..... 150 00
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Country residence of town for the summer..... 100 00
1240 N. Nevada, 10 rooms, bath, electric lights, hot water, heat and stable..... 100 00
1451 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms and bath, hot water, heat and electric lights..... 75 00
1514 N. Cascade ave., 8 rooms and bath, electric lights..... 75 00

Unfurnished.

1500 N. Cascade ave., house of 13 rooms and bath, furnace and electric light..... 200 00
Wilmette ave., 9 rooms, 2 baths, furnace, stable and electric lights..... 60 00
West View Place, 7 rooms with all modern conveniences..... 75 00
1100 N. Cascade, 11 rooms and 2 baths, furnace, etc..... 60 00
1451 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms, bath, hot water, heat and electric light..... 75 00
House of 3 rooms in Roswell..... 15 00

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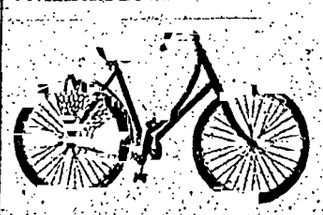

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ENCOURAGING HISTORY STUDY.

Good Work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WILL GIVE BOOK PRIZES.

The School Children Asked to Prepare Essays Bearing on Historical Subjects--Other News In and Around the City.

A members meeting of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at Mrs. F. F. Blackmer's on Saturday, March 21st, at 3:30 p. m., when the chapter decided to offer prizes to promote interest in the study of American history as follows:

To the pupils of the High school, (five classes) a set of histories.

To the pupils of the Grammer schools, (four classes) a second set of histories, suitable in each case to the age of those competing.

For the best essay on some subject bearing on the Revolutionary war, the subject to be selected by the teacher of each class, and the essay to be from 150 to 300 words in length in the grammer grades, and from 300 to 500 words in length in the High school classes.

A special prize of a copy of "The Boys of '76," or some similar book, is offered by the Chapter regent, Mrs. E. C. Goddard, to the pupil of the third grade who will give the best story of revolutionary times, in original language and handwriting.

The teachers of the schools are invited to co-operate with the chapter in this matter without further notice, and to request their classes to compete for the prizes. Essays and stories will be submitted to the teachers who are asked to select the best one from each class, to be delivered to the committee selected to judge them, on or before May 20th.

The judges will be announced in The Gazette, Sunday, May 24th.

PROHIBITION TICKET.

The Candidates Nominated Are Not Willing to Serve.

The prohibitionists do not seem to be very fortunate in securing a ticket. At the meeting on Friday evening the people present decided to select the following as their choice for nominees: city treasurer, Mrs. Laura Farrar; city clerk, J. P. Curtis; city marshal, A. S. Blake; street commissioner, G. M. Young; magistrate, Will S. Trowbridge; alderman first ward, E. P. Crowley; second ward, Thos. Hughes; third ward, J. C. St. John, indorsing the Republican nominee; fourth ward, David Robertson; fifth ward, D. W. Robbins.

Yesterday was the last day for filing the ticket, so it seems that these names were selected hit or miss. They were filed with the clerk yesterday, and as soon as the committee finds some one who will run they can change the names. Most of the candidates named above declared yesterday that they are not candidates. Mr. D. W. Robbins came up to the Gazette office last evening to say that he voted in the caucus for Mr. V. A. Isgrig and that he thinks now Mr. Leech would be the best man in the ward to represent it, so that he is not a candidate against him. Nearly all of the other candidates have said the same thing, and as yesterday was the last day for filing it is not a sure thing yet that there will be even an anti-imital opposition to the Republican nominees.

Glee Club Concert.

The University of Denver Glee Club will appear at the opera house Tuesday evening. The following programme will be given by the club:

PART I.

University ode.....Arranged by Lehmann
Cradle song.....Harrington
Messrs. Lee, Toomey, King, Antrim.
"Dreams, Only Dreams".....Harris
Mr. Toomey.
Schmoker.....College Song
Violin Concerto.....Ch. de Bariot
Mr. Fisher.

PART II.

"Hark the Trumpet".....Buck
"Angels Serenade" (Violin Obligato).....Braza
Mr. Thorpe.
"Massa in de Cold Ground".....
Messrs. Lee, Thorpe, Bowser, Antrim.
"Down by the River Side".....
.....College Song

PART III.

A Tragic Cantata—"The Grasshopper on the Sweet Potato Vine".....

Antlers' Orchestra Concert.

This evening the Antlers orchestra will give a special programme, and a feature will be the playing of the new cellist, Mr. E. Franz. This gentleman has lately arrival from Germany to join the orchestra. Mr. Franz is a graduate of the Liepsic conservatory of music, and for six years past has been playing with the Royal Imperial orchestra at Buda-Perth, Hungary. He was a pupil of Mr. Schroeder of Liepsic, one of the most eminent cello soloists in the world.

Mr. Cassar, the manager of the orchestra, has arranged the following programme for this evening:

March—"Funebre" ..... Chopin
Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night" .....Suppe
"The Omnipotence" ..... F. Schubert
a Dancing Fairy ..... Langey
b Spanish Dance .....Moszkowski
Overture "Golden Fleece" ..... Lavellee
"Adesta Fideles" ..... Weber
By special request.
Cello Solo—"Andante 33 Concerto" .....
Mr. E. Franz .....
Selection Erminie ..... Jakobowski
By request.

Free Library Fund.

Additional subscriptions to the "Free Library" fund are reported by Mr. Leech as follows:

Mary L. Carpenter $10
H. S. Erway 5
Lindley & Fitzpatrick 5
Wah 5
Walter F. Crosby 5
Received from College student for five membership collections 4.50

Lost $2400.

Last Thursday a well-known cattle man named Dee House, who lives near River Bend, but who formerly lived here, arrived from the East. Friday evening he went to Denver where he spent the evening at a theater. He had a room at the Ocean hotel. Yesterday morning when he arose he found that he had lost $2,400. The money was in the inside pocket of his vest, and it is a mystery to him how he could have lost it. He is inclined to believe that he was either robbed or lost the purse while coming from the theater. He had $60 in his trousers pockets which was undisturbed. Last evening he came here again and told the marshal and later left on the Rock Island for home.

Easter Millinery.

Miss C. A. Buchelder, 106 E. Pike's Peak ave. announces her Easter opening for Saturday, March 28th.

Mr. H. L. Eagan, who accompanied the party of Baltimore gentlemen to camp and showed them round is of the opinion that this body representing the Baltimore Board of Trade, were well pleased with the showing at camp and will report favorably to the board.

John D. McCaleb and family of Connellville, Pa., are at the Alta Vista. They expect to remain in the city about a week.

Dr. Henry B. Hayden, dentist. El Paso block, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

THE GOTHAM GOSSIP.

Edith Sessions Tupper Discusses a Wide Variety of Topics.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 10.—The champion amateur feminine golf player in this country is Mrs. Charles Brown of Lexington avenue. Mrs. Brown was a Miss Barnes of Southampton. Her golf costume is striking and novel, consisting of a check tweed skirt, a red flannel shirt, a stiff white collar and black tie. On her head she wears a soft black felt hat.

Many of New York's most elegant and luxuriously cared for women could earn their own living if it were necessary. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, who was one of the Fair girls of San Francisco, is said to be a splendid cook; Mrs. John Jacob Astor is an expert at needlework and makes many of the flags for her husband's yacht; Mrs. Cruger writes novels and earns a handsome income with her pen; Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is a splendid fencer; one of the Misses Gould, it is said, is a capital typewriter, Helen Gould understands the Law, Miss Clews is a post-graduate and is thoroughly conversant with Greek, and the Misses Hewitt are accomplished musicians.

It is very bad form for a man to wear any sort of jewelry with evening dress. No rings, pins, jeweled studs or watch-chains are permissible. No well dressed man at any smart function wears the ghost of a watch chain. Several ultra swells have of late attracted attention by sporting white waistcoats with black buttons, black shirt buttons and black ties with evening dress. This is in the worst possible taste. Plaited and ruffled shirts are occasionally seen, as are white silk waistcoats.

All sorts of Lenten functions are going on to beguile the weary, tedious hours of repentance for our sins. Luncheons, quiet little dinners and poker parties are permissible. Spook or phantom parties are in high favor. Everybody goes dressed like a ghost, a shadow or a nightmare, and each vies with the next in concocting a blood curdling tale. Darkened rooms and open fires are indispensable. Around the open fire sits the row of hobgoblins glaring at each other and making each other's spines congeal—an agreeable and profitable diversion for the holy Lenten season.

Perhaps a very good illustration of the shams of would be fashionables is that of the co-operative valet system. Four or five young men who aspire to be swells will co-operate on a valet, an Englishman usually. His time is carefully parceled out among his patrons, and these miserable pretenders go about the streets talking glibly of "my man," giving the impression that they are combed and groomed and dressed and cared for by a servant exclusively the property of each.

Men are universally fond of cheese, and here is a delicious cheese course for a stag dinner or supper. Take about six tablespoonfuls of parmesan cheese and mix with it three of any good, strong, rich cheese and add a pinch of cayenne pepper. Next toss into this mixture a pint of whipped cream. Throw in a few browned bread crumbs and put in small fish dishes and dust with fine bread crumbs and bake for 20 minutes. Serve hot with cheese straws and celery. It is a good thing.

It's amazing, the amount of money spent in this big town for sweets and bonbons. The swell confectioners' shops are always so densely packed it is next to impossible to get waited on. Candied rose leaves and violets cost $5 a pound, and these are the sweets usually selected by the very elect. But, expensive as are the sweets themselves, the bonbonnieres and jars and boxes in which they are often sent as presents are much more so. What do you say to a satin covered box of violet hue, with a huge bunch of artificial violets tied on the cover with satin ribbon of the finest texture? Pretty, isn't it? That box filled with four pounds of candies will cost you $20.

The diamond tiaras of the queens of New York swelldom grow in brilliancy and extent. Mrs. Bradley Martin's has perhaps been written about more than any other. It cost over $100,000, and the central part is four inches high. Mrs. George Gould has a magnificent tiara which she designed herself. The crown has 36 points. Young Mrs. Astor has a tiara designed by her husband. It is a band of diamonds holding seven flowers-de-luce. Twelve large diamonds form the circlet proper, each one of which cost $3,000. The diamonds in the flowers bring the worth of this tiara up to $100,000. The late Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt, now Mrs. Oliver Belmont, owns the diamond crown which once belonged to the Empress Eugenie. It is stated that the present owner will give it to her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough. It cost $200,000. The design is a wreath of roses and violets, with sapphires, emeralds, rubies and pearls mingled with diamonds. On gala nights at the Metropolitan, when these gorgeous crowns have been in evidence, they have rivaled the calcium lights thrown on the stage at proper intervals. Contemplating all this dazzling splendor, beside which the stars of the summer night pale and dwindle, what wonder one's mind instinctively tunes to the hymn of one's childhood, and one mechanically hums a bar or two of:

I want to be an angel
And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

ORIGIN OF THE WEDDING CAKE.

Blushing Roman Maidens Carried Three Ears of Wheat to the Altar.

When in ancient or Imperial Rome a maiden was wedded according to confarreation, she always carried three ears of wheat in her hand, while over her head was broken a simple cake of far and mola salsa as a presage of plenty and an ample abundance of the good things of life.

In this primitive custom, then, we see the germ from which grew the elaborate plum loaves and daintily bribboned boxes of luscious richness that form so conspicuous a feature of our marriage feasts today.

The bridal wreath of an early English bride was likewise fashioned of bearded (and sometimes gilded) wheaten spikes, while on her return from church corn and other cereals were showered upon her and then carefully gathered up and consumed by the wedding guests. In this also we recognize a quite ancestor of a modern fashion—that of sending a newly married pair off in a small blizzard of hard, snowy rice.

In course of time, however, the golden grain was ground and made into large, thin, dry biscuits, which were gayly shattered above the blushing maid's flowing locks and then distributed among the bystanders. To this day, too, in some portions of highland Scotland it is still customary for the best man and first bridesmaid to break an oatmeal cake over a young wife as she crosses the threshold of the first house entered after the marriage ceremony. This bannock, is then partaken of by all the assembled friends and washed down with the Scotch whisky in which they drink the health of the bride and bridegroom and of their respective clans. Lippincott's.

Clothing Patents.

It is a remarkable fact that 5,479 patents have been issued for devices used in wearing apparel. Many of them relate to the method of cutting and fitting, while others are concerned with peculiar devices employed to strengthen the material in certain parts of the garment.

WHAT ADVERTISERS HAVE TO SAY.

A General Air of Prosperity in All Business Circles.

GOOD OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED.

Personal Interviews Among Business Men—No Let-Up in Trade—Real Estate Changes—New Firms—Millinery Openings.

The Gazette added 146 new subscribers to its list this week. It is printing over a thousand more papers now than it did seven months ago. Advertisers see results in The Gazette.

Herry Le B. Wills & Co.: A discount on regular prices will be made on North End addition for month April 1, 1896.

Fairley Bros.: The big business we are doing in the furniture and desk line is proof that our prices are right.

Colorado Springs Co.: We are offering lots on very easy terms now. This is the best time to buy, there will be an advance soon.

John Lennox: My oak and birch mantels that I am selling at $4 and up, are the best that could be had by personal search in Chicago.

The Columbia Tailoring Co.: We had a grand opening yesterday and feel well satisfied with the outlook. We find that the people of this city always want the best.

Edward Ferris: I have a good six room house, five minutes walk from the First National Bank, all modern conveniences, for $2,650 if sold soon. It's a good bargain.

H. S. Adler & Co.: We have our full stock of spring novelties in now. It embraces beautiful suitings and trouserings which we guarantee are strictly English goods.

Hassell Iron Works Co.: We are supplying a great many mines of Cripple Creek with steam hoisting machinery and general mining supplies. We are especially equipped for this class of work now.

N. O. Johnson & Sons: The proper thing for this season is a black brocade skirt with fancy waist. We have over 25 different designs in black brocade silks and satins. Fine enough to please anybody.

Hotel Cochran: It's all new, even to the proprietor. It's located at 322 South Tejon street, and will be opened about April 1. It will be managed on the European plan, and have a first-class restaurant in connection.

Holbrook & Perkins: We can show you better quality of fabric, workmanship and style, and assure you a better fit in a ready-to-wear suit at $25 than you can get at your tailor for $30. Permit us to prove our argument.

Bennett & Chaplin: We are making 15 per cent. discount on North Tejon street and Nevada avenue and 10 per cent. on Cascade avenue until the last of this month. There will be no discounts after April 1st. Prices will be advanced.

Palace Grocery: Anything that is new for the table, new substantials or new delicacies, are pretty sure to be here if they're in town at all. When we handle anything it's a sufficient guarantee that it's the freshest and choicest to be had.

The Willis Dry Goods company: On Monday and Tuesday the 23d and 24th We will have our grand spring opening of millinery. Previous displays not to be compared to this one. Our Miss Burdick will be in charge, and ably assisted by Miss Cornell.

Hibbard & Co.: Our large store and heavy stock enables us to hold the prices down to the lowest notch. Just now we are showing a nice assortment of new wraps, dry goods and notions. Like qualities at similar prices were never known before around this way.

The May Clothing company: We carry the largest line of high art readi-to-wear clothing, manufactured by houses of national reputation, and we call special attention to our immense line of fashionable spring clothing, that have just been received and are ready for the public.

Colorado Springs Furniture Co.: Our furniture store is made up of five crowded floors of new and pretty desirable articles. No second hand goods are allowed to have a place here. Our stock isn't nearly the largest and best, but our prices are the smallest.

Miss F. L. Thomas: I will have my millinery opening on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. I have personally selected my stock while in New York recently and have the best line of French pattern hats, round hats, and bonnets I have ever exhibited in Colorado Springs.

A. Matthews: The beautiful Sonhuda ware you see in our show windows is something entirely new and is only manufactured in one city in this country. They are beautiful and useful ornaments, and as soon as the people realize what they are, they will go like hot cakes.

Giddings Bros.: Say, old man, you can tell the readers of The Gazette to-morrow that we have just received our second shipment of spring capes, ladies' suits and separate skirts. The assortment is very complete and prices very low. We have also some very fresh novelties in black and colored wool dress goods and new silks.

Verner Z. Reed & Co.: Realizing the urgent need for houses we have begun the organization of a Building company which will build houses to rent and sell. This company has just bought 20 lots in almost a solid tract on North Tejon street, south of the Greenes Sanitarium, and will at once begin the erection of several modern houses on these lots and offer the other lots for sale at a lower price than similar properties.

DIET AND DIGESTION.

Wheat bread requires 3½ hours for perfect digestion.

Alexis St. Martin digested broiled venison steak in 1½ hours.

Oyster soup requires from three to four hours for proper digestion.

Vinegar taken with food greatly delays and sometimes entirely prevents proper digestion.

Cocoa is believed to have no effect either in promoting or retarding the digestion of other food.

Condiments and stimulants are not really foods. They are simply whips to appetite or digestion.

Raw apples, sour and hard, when well chewed, may be digested in a little less than three hours; when mellow, the time is reduced to two.

Kneading the stomach was once a favorite treatment for indigestion and dyspepsia. An attempt was made in this way to imitate the natural motion of the stomach.

Recruits in the British army are often attacked by what is called "meat fever," a complaint caused by a change from meager and innutritious diet to the strong ration of the army.

It is a marvelous provision of nature that digestion is an involuntary operation. If a man had to think over his digestion whenever he ate a meal, nobody would have time to do any work.

THE MAY
Miller & Hopkins Hat
20 S. Tejon.

Dr. Milton's Low Priced Dental Parlors
107 So. Tejon St.

Here is your opportunity to get first-class dental work at extremely low prices, and all persons desiring professional work at reasonable prices we stipulate should call at once. Our references are of the very best and include many prominent [illegible] throughout the entire State. We guarantee the quality of gold crowns and bridge work to run without plates [illegible] as follows: Full set [illegible] best plate, $6.00; full set [illegible] rubber plate, gold lined, $15.00; [illegible] set of teeth on rubber or gold plate, each, $5.00; [illegible] teeth on rubber, each, $2.00; [illegible] teeth on gold, each, $3.00; [illegible] teeth on platinum, each, $3.00. Good fillings from $1.00 upwards. Gold and platinum alloy fillings, $1.00 to $2.00, according to size. Extracting 50 cents to $1.00. Teeth extracted painlessly. A written guarantee given with all work. All other work done at moderately low prices. Fully guaranteed and first-class in all respects. Please call.

DR. W. D. MILTON,
107 South Tejon.

Good Advice.

Come an see Prof. C. W. Wynn in his Vaporizing Inhaler at the Antlers hotel March 23. Limited period. Cure guaranteed. Consultation and trial free.

Personal.

If you are suffering from [illegible] consumption, asthma or deafness call on Prof. C. W. Wynn, Alta Vista house for limited period. Consultation and trial free.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

HALLETT & BAKER.
Undertakers, No. 7 Cascade avenue.

DR. W. K. SINTON
Dentist, El Paso block.

Dr. M. H. Smith, dentist, has removed his office to 118 East Kiowa street, opposite Hagerman block.

DR. W. FOWLER,
Dentist:
Rooms in Nichols block, 18 South Tejon street.

J. ALLEN SMITH,
Dentist. Office third floor, Bank block.

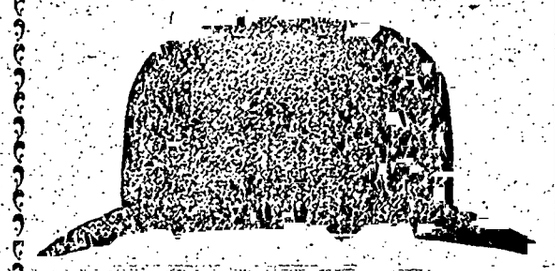
G. O. Taylor Whiskies, every way beneficial

A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
TREASURY STOCK
Of some of the
Leading Cripple Creek Mining Companies,
May be had at ground floor prices by applying to
The Cripple Creek Syndicate Investment Company.
Members Colorado Springs Board of Trade Mining Exchange and Chicago Mineral and Mining Board.
Rooms 22 & 23, 1st Nat. Bank Blk
Colorado Springs, Colo.
References: First National Bank, El Paso County Bank, The Evening Telegraph.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
Watches and Silverwear
For One Week Only.
GOODSPEED'S.
20 Pike's Peak Ave.
IT'S ALL NEW.
[illegible] TO THE [illegible]

The Hotel Cochran.
322 S. Tejon St.
Will be opened on or about April 1st and managed on the European plan,
with [illegible] in connection.
Patrons can be supplied with regular meals at proper hours and short orders from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m. The location is near South Park on street car line and right in the way of all Cripple Creek sojourners. Being only 3 blocks away from Midland & Gulf Depots. Friendship and patronage solicited. Cleanliness and good treatment promised in return.

Dog Licenses
ARE DUE
April 1, 1896.
Tags are now ready at the city treasurers' office. Attend to it at once and save additional expense.
MOSES F. HALE,
City Treasurer.

Boland's North End Store
THE LONGLEY Agency Hat

131 North Tejon Street,
Cor. Bijou St.
BOLAND'S.
Largest Lines of Furnishing Goods and Hats in Colorado Springs.
STRICTLY EASTERN PRICES.
MERCHANT TAILORING.
We compare with ready made prices. Suits range from $14.50 to $20.00 for nobby all wool Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds. Pants prices run from $4.50 to $7.00. We guarantee a perfect fit and the best possible workmanship. We have secured one of the best tailors in Colorado to supervise all our work and see that everything that leaves our store is first-class.

REAL HONEST COMFORT

Half the joys of living come from home like surroundings. FURNITURE cuts a big figure in the household happiness. Find a house that is neatly furnished and you will be pretty sure to find real honest comfort there. Different people have different needs and tastes in
Furniture
What suits one won't suit another. The store that has the best and largest assortment is sure to give the best satisfaction. Our furniture store is made up of five crowded floors of new and pretty desirable articles. No second hand goods are allowed to have a place here. Our stock isn't nearly the largest and best, but the prices are smallest, quality always considered. Come in any time and see what an up-to-date place this is.
Colorado Springs Furniture Company,
[illegible] North Tejon Street

North End Addition
THE CAPITOL HILL OF COLORADO SPRINGS.
The cheapest, the most attractive, the most accessible property in the city. Pure air. School privileges assured. Safe investment. Sure profits.
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
15 per cent. on Tejon St. and Nevada Ave.
10 per cent. on Cascade Ave.
No Discounts after April 1st. Buy before the Advance.
BENNETT & CHAPLIN,
No. 5 Pike's Peak Avenue. GENERAL AGENTS

Special attention is called to the big advertisement of the May Clothing Company on the 9th page.

A FULL STOCK OF SPRING NOVELTIES
Just arrived from New York City purchased from E. H. Van Ingen & Co., the largest woolen house in the United States.
We also Show a Full Line of London Trouserings
Which we guarantee are strictly English Goods.
CALL AND SEE US FOR AN EASTER SUIT
We guarantee good workmanship and perfect fit.
16 South Tejon Street. H. S. ADLER & CO.

Mines, Stocks, Investments

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Colorado Springs, March 21.—Judging by the actions of the market during the week it was a matter of heads or tails whether it would close strong or weak. As it happened it made a very good showing this morning, but the trading is still confined to the higher priced and what are considered to be the safer stocks. Both the silver stocks were busy, Argentum-Juniata showing some strength at from 62 to 62½, but Mollie Gibson being off color, though quite lively at 55. Portland made an excellent showing, being credited with an even 3,000 sales at from $1.51½ and $1.52½, winding up strong close to the higher figure and $1.52 actively bid for more. Union and Isabella are both weaker, the first named selling at 59 and Isabella at from 55½ to 56½. It is said that the weakness in these two stocks is due to several of the smaller holders selling out and putting their money into Portland, which many think is bound for a big rise. Creede and Cripple Creek registered a good deal of activity and sold in large blocks at from 5⅞ to 5¾. An even 25,000 shares of the stock changed hands, one block of 10,000 shares being registered at 5½. Hayden showed a little improvement with board lots selling at 6¾, though some odd lots were cleared up at a point less. Nearly all the other stocks remain about the same.

Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum Juniata	62¼	62¾	4100
Anaconda	65	65½	1500
Cripple Creek Con.	17¾	17¾	2000
Favorite	....	8½	.....
Gold and Globe	21½	21¾	.....
Gold Crater	....	4.75	.....
Golden Fleece	1.59	1.61	.....
Ingham Con.	....	25	.....
Isabella	55¾	55¾	1600
Isabella (Stamped)	55½	55¾	.....
Mollie Gibson	54	55	4900
Moon-Anchor	70	72	.....
Pharmacist	13	13½	700
Portland	1.52	1.52	5000
Prince Albert	....	10	.....
Rebecca	....	....	.....
Rubicon	20	24	.....
Specimen	....	....	.....
Theresa Gold	....	10	.....
Union	59	59½	2100
Work	15	15¾	2000

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alta Monte	....	3¾	.....
Alamo	6¾	7½	1000
Bob Lee	1½	1¾	.....
Banner	4	....	.....
Creede and C. C.	5¾	5½	25000
C. O. D.	....	....	.....
C. C. Gold Ex.	16	16½	.....
Currency	4	10	.....
Croesus	....	3	.....
Fanny Rawlings	11¾	11¾	1000
Findley	2½	4	2000
Franklin	1¼	1½	1000
Good Hope	1½	2	.....
Hayden Gold	6½	6¾	7000
Ida May	....	....	.....
Lillie	....	....	.....
Matoa	....	20	.....
Marion Go.	1	1¾	2000
Magnet Rock	1¼	1¾	.....
Mt. Rosa	14½	14¾	.....
Mobile	2¾	5	.....
New Haven	4½	5¾	1000
Oriole	2¾	4	1000
Pilgrim Con.	3¾	4¼	.....
Silver Gold	1	1½	.....
Trachyte	4	4¾	.....

Separate Sales.

The separate sales in the listed stocks were: A. J., 5400 at from 62 to 62¾; Anaconda, 1500 at 65 and 65½; Consolidated, 2,000 at 17¾ and 17¾; Portland 3000 at from $1.51½ to $1.52½; Work, 2000 at 15¾; Alamo, 1000 at 7; Creede and C. C., 25,000 at from 5¾ to 5¾; Marion Gold, 2000 at 1¾; Oriole, 1000 at 4; Findley, 1000 at 3; Mollie G., 4900 at from 55 to 55; Isabella, 1600 at from 55½ to 56½; Pharmacist, 700 at from 13½ to 14¼; Union, 2100 at 59; Franklin, 1000 at 1¾; Fanny R., 1000 at 11¾; Hayden, 3355 at 6¾ and 6¾; New Haven, 1000 at 4¾.

Unlisted Stocks.

Acacia, 300 at 9 and 9½.
Bankers, 400 at 7¾ to 7¾.
Defender, 500 at 1¾.
Enterprise, 500 at 16½.
Gold Standard, 500 at 10.
Ladessa, 200 at 1½.
Mountain Beauty, 12,000 at 4.
Mt. Rosa and Battle Mountain, 21,350 at 5.
Sacrecento, 442 at 8.
Shannon, 5000 at 11½.
Squaw Mountain Tunnel, 4000 at 6¾.
Ernestine, 8000 at 1 and 1½.
Jefferson, 11,000 at from 2¾ to 3.
Vanity, 1000 at 2½.
Virginia M., 1000 at 2.
Elkton, 500 at 56.
Arcadia, 1000 at 8¼.
Jack Pot, 500 at 9¾ to 10.
Pappoose, 1000 at 6.
Anchoria, 200 at from $2.00 to $2.65.
Republic, 5500 at 2.
Colorado City and M., 1000 at 5½.
Grotto, 1000 at 1¾.
Wheel of Fortune, 2000 at 1¾.

CRITIC'S LETTER.

I have had occasion to give several "digs" of late to the Denver Exchange and its methods, and I am about to plant another one right now. There are probably those who think that I have ulterior motives, but my anxiety for the welfare of Colorado's great mining interests is my one and only object for so doing, say what you will. It may appear egotistical for little me to talk about the welfare of the great mining interests of this glorious State, but little me is doing his little all, and wants everyone else to do likewise.

An exchange is supposed to rule the action of its members. It is not only for the convenience of the brokers that they may get together and trade, that the exchange exists. It is supposed to throw some protection around the client, to minimize his chances of being cheated, and to give confidence to the public. Fortunes have been easily made in mining stock transactions, and the general public is always ready to emulate the few in the hopes of being chosen one to be numbered with the easily-counted minority. The public, mostly the ignorant public, becomes infatuated, and will venture on hazardous speculations, in the same manner that a small boy will venture on the ice he knows to be unsafe and with the water deep beneath. The exchange is supposed to act as a safeguard, like a strong and closely-woven barb wire fence would go around the ice pond, not only to protect the public, but to save the unscrupulous broker against the Honest one, for if the rules are good, and if the rules are enforced, all must act alike, and all must act honestly even be it against their desires.

I have no hesitation in saying that Denver is no longer Colorado's leading stock mart, but the East has so long associated Denver with Colorado, and to such an extent in their eyes Denver is Colorado, that there are many who think that the one and only market is in the capital city. When trading is done to any extent it is soon found out where the market really is, but in the meantime the investor or speculator may become scared at some unbusinesslike methods, and so it behooves the Denver Exchange, for it is unfair and foolhardy to risk the reputation of Colorado, when others are doing so much, when Nature itself is doing so much to make it prosperous.

The Blue Jay fiasco was confined entirely to the Denver Exchange. I don't remember ever having seen the stock quoted in this city. The Blue Jay dealt (?) in all three brokers low, or high and dry—above the level of their bank account, as you will—and is said to be a very bad thing for the exchange. Is it? Is it not rather a good thing? Has it not precipitated what was bound to come sooner or later? A remodeling on the lines of to-day, rather than on the reputation of the past. On new lines for new movements; new principles for new requirements; more wood-sawing and less chattering.

But to do all this an exchange must be very strict and very careful, or it is worse than no exchange at all, for when there is a general looseness it is only misleading. It appears to me that the affairs of the Denver Exchange are managed in—well, a very careless manner. The different committees do not appear to appreciate their importance; that what they do helps to shape the future, and so that if their mould is faulty the future cannot be prosperous.

If one may judge from the press reports the Blue Jay fiasco has been a rude awakening to the officials, and the result will be a general housecleaning. The listed stocks are to be gone over carefully again, it is said, and many weeded out. Is this not in itself a sign of weakness, and a proof of what I have been saying for months past, and for which I have been classed as jealous and hypocritical? This is an opportunity which should not be missed for a general housecleaning. Let the thing be done and done well, without favoritism and wirepulling, and the Denver brokers will find the Cattle among the first with congratulations.

Another subject which I have harped on before, and which is almost entirely for local application, is the necessity of monthly statements from mining companies. This is a thing that certainly ought to be, or at any rate where the stock of a company is selling at and above a fair price, and where much of the stock is scattered among many holders. Look at it from a commercial standpoint. If you were interested in—say a candy store—would you not feel that you had a right to know how the business was being conducted; whether it was prospering or degenerating; whether the price of sugar was going up, or the rent being increased, and a hundred and one other things?

I said: "Would you not feel that you had a right to know?" That is a very mild way of putting it, I ought to have said: "Would you not laugh at and ridicule the idea of any particular being withheld from you, and could you not very soon call your partner or partners to an accounting were they to attempt to do so?" When you buy shares in a company do you not become a partner in that company, and are you not entitled to know its operations just the same as you would be in the candy business? As speculation appears to be one of the uses to which a mining stock is put, it seems only fair that one stockholder should have the same information about the affairs of a company as another, which is not at present the case, for the officers have all the best of it, and are often in a position to buy and sell and take advantage of the market and the state of the mine, or property of the company they represent, upon information which, under present conditions, other stockholders may never know.

At any rate, even if the stock is not held for speculation, the owner should by right be put into a position to know whether he thinks the stock worth holding as an investment, so that he may act accordingly.

I favor the man who "wants to know, you know," but I am not with the inquisitive bore who is ever ready to occupy the hours of a busy man with impertinent questions. While a small holder is entitled to consideration as well as a big one, it is absurd for anyone to buy a few hundred shares of stock for the sake of becoming a nuisance. I do not think that the officers of a company should be open to answer a lot of questions promiscuously, but I do think that a monthly statement, at least, setting forth the affairs of the company should be distributed among the stockholders, be they little or big.

That very jealous newspaper, the Leadville Herald-Democrat, says: "It is somewhat amusing to read in the Denver, Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs papers the very elaborate explanations of the slump in Cripple Creek stocks explanations which do not explain." Maybe so, Mr. Democrat, but here's something from the Engineering and Mining Journal that does: "Leadville, Colo.—(From Our Special Correspondent.)—Owing to 'counter attractions,' there have been no calls for the past two weeks on the Mining Stock Exchange here. At least that is the reason given by the directors for the little interest manifested by the members of the Leadville exchange."

I have been trying to keep track of the doings of the body calling itself the New York Mining Stock Exchange, but the affairs have become so badly tangled up and muddled that I must confess to having lost track. I received one of Mr. Sim's letters to the members of the Exchange and deeply regret that its publication should have been necessary, though it is probable that something of the kind was necessary. The Exchange now appears to be running on the plan that possession is nine points of the law, but whether the best crowd are in possession is a matter very much open to doubt. It is all a horribly unfortunate affair, and while everyone connected with it must see it in that light, I cannot but feel elated that Colorado Springs was not officially represented with it at any time, and it should be a good lesson to be guided by in the future.

It was difficult enough to get the East to view Cripple Creek on its true and meritorious side before this fiasco and now it will be harder than ever in spite of the fact that Cripple Creek is becoming a bigger and better proposition every week. Trade during the week has been pretty well. The letter said: "That mob from Colorado knocked Cripple Creek in the head and the Mining Exchange here is squabbling and cannot get down to business. Bankers here say damn Cripple Creek, and they do not want to hear of it for six months. The men arrived here loaded with reports of properties and swamped every one by their letters of introduction; it has done great injury to Colorado's interests; better they had stopped away."

The usual batch of mining stock propositions which are being advertised in the East and which, to me, appear very high in price at the price offered, have been brought to my notice during the past week. I am thankful to say that all of these stocks are being offered for sale a good many miles away from here, and it is probable that none of the promoters would have the cheek to offer any on this market at the same figures or would expect to get laughed at if they did.

One of the enterprises which I have reference to is the stock of the Belmont Gold Mining company, which is being pushed by the Eastern Investment and Trust company, of Wall street, New York. It may be advertised in several papers but the one I saw it in was The Wall Street Daily News, which, by the by, I do not hold responsible. The company is said to own two claims on Carnonate hill and the stock is being offered at 15 cents per share, and the public is notified that "If you want any of this stock you must subscribe at once."

Doubleday, Rope & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange.

Telephone 209. Opp. Opera House.

JNO. W. PROUDFIT & CO.

Bankers and Brokers.

Members of Colorado Springs and Denver Mining Exchanges.

Direct Private Wires to Chicago, New York, Boston, and all Important Eastern Points.

Colorado Springs Office, 25 North Tejon Street. Denver Office, Mining Exchange Building.

FRANCIS J. HOBBS & CO.

STOCK BROKERS.

Telephone 320. Hagerman Block

Have Your Stocks Registered and Transferred By

The Colorado Clearing House Assn.

JOHN S. TUCKER, Manager.

Our terms are as liberal as possible, and commensurate with the service rendered. We offer you an opportunity to rid yourself of the annoyance and expense connected with this part of your duties, with a positive guarantee of convenience and safety to your stockholders.

28½ North Tejon St. Colorado Springs, Colo.

I am unable to find out anything about the Belmont company. It is not quoted in any of the reference books and no one appears to know anything about it in this quarter of the globe. The stock may be mighty cheap at 15 cents, but then again it may not, and I am inclined towards the latter belief. I doubt not but what I could pick out a score of Cripple Creek stocks which are selling at one-third the price and whose prospects are ten times as good.

I do not think that any one will be taken in by the gaudy illustration that appears in the San Francisco Evening Post in the advertisement of the Electric Tramway and Tunnel company. This picture does more than the smartest mining map ever claimed to do and shows the gold veins running through Bull hill and the tunnel, of course going straight for them. But there, it is no use wasting space and time over such a matter. Electric Tunnel stock, if it has to be advertised in such a manner, I should consider dear at any price.

In this world there are always a number of pessimists and sore-heads who are ever ready to tell you how everything is going to pieces. During the past 30 days stocks have not been strong or active, as they used to was, and this made the sore-head element unusually active. They tell how the Independence has nothing but low-grade ore in the bottom of the workings and that there is none at all in the Portland company's properties at all. As to the other mines of the district, well, they hardly appear to be worth talking about and when they are mentioned they just smile a sickly smile.

I want to say that Cripple Creek is today a very much greater camp than it ever was, and that it will not be for several years yet that we shall see what it is able to do in the way of production. It is going to be something enormous. I can tell you, and the Portland company is going to do a whole lot towards this enormous production. There it is in black and white, and you can set me down as a fibber if time should prove that I now say does not prove true. It is not a wild statement, either, as I base my calculations on what I know is going on in the camp and the wonderful showings made by many mines there. Another fact that helps me to form these conclusions is by noticing what other people are doing. I mean the conservative crowd, of course. The crowd that has money and that does not invest thousands of dollars without seeing something very good ahead. Stocks may go up and down but Cripple Creek for years to come will move upward.

In the stock world I should strongly advise the purchase of either Isabella or Portland for an investment. Portland is a great proposition.

THE CRITIC.

A New Map.

The latest map of Cripple Creek section out is by far the best. It is a large blue print wall map and was compiled by E. C. Eddie.

The map shows 650 patented claims and they are all shaded in such a manner as to show the ground owned by each claim or group of claims. The claims are also numbered, and an index shows to what company they belong.

Over 1000 of these maps will be presented to and hung up in the hotels, mining exchanges, etc., throughout the East and will make a valuable advertisement.

They can be obtained in this city from W. E. Stimpson, room 1, 119 East Pike's Peak avenue. The price of the map is $1.

Prof. C. M. Wynn Makes a Bold Proposition.

I cure consumption, catarrh, asthma, deafness and kindred complaints by the use of my Vaporizing Inhaler. Consultation and trial free. Alta Vista Hotel, March 22. Limits period.

P. O. Box 51. No. 108 Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone 66.

EDWARD E. WELLES,

Mining Stock Broker.

Member of Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange

MEMBER OF THE DENVER MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

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FRANK H. PETTINGELL,

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Member of Colorado Springs and Denver Exchange. Branch office, Cripple Creek. Branch office, 421 Mining Exchange, Denver, Colo.

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MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

"BATTLE MT. IS KING."

Over three-eighths of the production of Cripple Creek for 1895 was Battle Mt.

THE BATTLE MT. CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING CO.

Own the cream of this rich territory, previously unstocked. Has eight Battle Mt. holdings. Map and full description upon application. Did it ever dawn on you that the chances for safe, inside investments in Cripple Creek are becoming few? The best ground is limited. We have another large slice of what is left.

THE BOOKS OF THE BATTLE MT. CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY CLOSE SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1896, for subscriptions to 100,000 shares at twelve (12) cents a share. This stock is sold to provide funds to sink 500 feet on Battle Mountain, from the lowest level of which the territory of the company will be developed. Do you want details? Write us. All sales for 500 shares or over of the Battle Mt. Consolidated will be made upon a basis of one-half cash, balance 30 and 60 days.

In case of over subscription, that allotment of the new stock will be pro-rated and all monies in excess of individual allotment will be returned to the subscriber.

Address all inquiries and orders to

THE WOODS INVESTMENT CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

No. 30 N. Tejon St. Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Meclem Investment Co.

MINES & MINING STOCKS

Bought and Sold on Commission.

We have customers for first-class mining properties. Quotations received daily over private wire from our offices at Denver, Chicago and Cripple Creek.

FRANCIS A. CHAPMAN, W. W. WEMOTT, Managers.

Telephone 301. P. O. Box 617.

Room 6, Exchange Block, Colorado Springs.

Phil. S. Delany. Wm. A. Delany. T. C. Delany

Delany & Delany Bankers & Brokers

Offices: Colorado Springs, Colo., Bank Building. Denver, Colo., 518 Mining Exchange Cripple Creek, Colorado Palace Hotel.

EDWARD C. FLETCHER & CO.

Bankers and Brokers.

Cripple Creek Investments a Specialty.

Members of the Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

121 NORTH TEJON STREET.

J. McK. FERRIDAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS.

Telephone 273 25 N. Tejon St.

JOHN J. WHITE,

Mining Stock Broker.

Cripple Creek, Leadville and Aspen Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Member of Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association

Reference: T. Mellon & Son's Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Exchange National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colo.

NO. 15 NORTH TEJON STREET.

S. H. HOOPER,

Mining Stock Broker.

MEMBER STOCK EXCHANGE. Telephone 290. 25 NORTH TEJON ST.

I recommend the following safe buys. Mt. Rosa, Enterprise, Silver State, Oriole, Ben Hur and Franklin.

The Dorsey Investment Company,

MINES AND MINING STOCKS.

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Telephone 87. 117 E. Pike's Peak Avenue.

F. D. PASTORIUS

Mines AND Mining Stocks

Member of Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

No. 9 North Tejon St.

SNAPS. SNAPS.

Corner Lot on Colorado Ave.	$ 850
Choice Lots on " "	700
Corner 100x150 on " "	1700
Corner 100x150 on Grant Ave.	1150
Corner 100x190 North Nevada ave.	3 00
10 room house East Kiowa	1700
7 room house 3 blocks from P. O.	3500
6 room house on car line, Brookside	1800
5 " " " "	1100

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Assaying and Analytical Work of all kinds.

ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

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A. S. TYLER. MATTIE M. TYLER.

A. S. TYLER & CO.

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Stocks bought and sold on commission.

Member Colorado Springs Stock Exchange.

114 E. Kiowa Street.

A. M. BAKER,

Stock Broker.

25 North Tejon Street.

P. O. Box 477. Telephone 273

J. M. RILEY,

Stock Broker.

Orders given Prompt Attention.

Member Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

101 Pike's Peak Ave. Colorado Springs

H. L. McCAULEY,

Mining Broker,

101 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

Member Consolidated Exchange.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

SAMUEL WHITE,

Commission Stock Broker

66 Broadway, New York.

Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission. Good properties negotiated in the United States and Europe.

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$25,000 to Loan on Approved Collateral in Sums to Suit Borrowers.

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No. 9 South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

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MINES. ESTABLISHED IN 1876. Mining Stocks

Hagerman Block. Colorado Springs.

Transact a General Brokerage Business.

Members of Colorado Springs and Denver Mining Stock Exchanges.

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Advances made and Stocks carried for customers. Negotiate Bonds, Notes, Warrants and Deeds of Trust. First Mortgage Loans for Sale.

Wm. Crosby. L. W. Hirich. F. V. S. Crosby.

THE CROSBY HIRICH INVESTMENT SYNDICATE.

BROKERS

Mines, Mining Stocks & Investments.

TELEPHONE NO. 8. ROOMS 62, 63, 64 & 65,

Hagerman B'l'd'g, Colo. Springs, Colo.

CLARENCE EDSALL & CO.

Bankers and Brokers.

Hagerman Block

Mines, Stocks, Investments

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

The closing call of the week at the Board of Trade resulted in sales of [illegible] The market showed weakness during the week. Isabella sold in small lots to the extent of 3500 shares at from 55¾ down to 55¼, at which price it closed. Stamped stock sold 1500 shares at around 55¾. Jefferson was strong and active, with 7000 sales. It opened at 22¾, got up as high as 23¼, then had a large sale at 23 and closed firm at that figure. Union sold 1500 shares at 50, and 3500 Work went at about 15½. In the prospects, Alton and Red Bird had 5000 sales each, the former at 5 and the latter at 5¼. Shannon, an unlisted stock sold to the extent of 1000 shares at $14 50 per 1000.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	67½	70	271
Anchoria-Leland	...	...	...
Argentum-Juniata	61½	...	...
Bangkok	...	...	...
Bankers	17	18	...
Blue Bird	...	...	...
Cripple Creek Con.	17¾	18¼	100
Elkton	96	98	...
Enterprise	10	10½	...
Golf Crater	...	...	...
Gold and Globe	21	22½	...
Golden Fleece	1 29	1 61	...
Gold King	...	...	...
Garfield Grouse	5	6¼	500
Isabella	55½	55¾	2500
Isabella Stamped	55¼	55¾	1500
Ingham Con	...	...	...
Jefferson	22	23½	7000
Mollie Gibson	...	2½	...
Maton	18½	20	...
Nugget	...	12	...
Orphan Boll	...	12	...
Portland	1 70	1 75	...
Pharmacist	12¼	14	...
Rebecca	...	...	...
Theresa Gold	...	10	...
Union	49¾	51	1000
Work	15½	16	3500

Prospective Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	6	6¼	...
Acacia	...	...	...
Ajax	...	...	...
Blue Bell	6	7	...
Ben Hur	6¼	7	1
Buckhorn	6¼	6¾	...
C C and Manitou	5¾	7¾	...
Currency	...	...	...
Creede and C. C.	4¾	5¼	2400
Des Moines	...	4	...
Dante	10¾	11½	2000
Finnie Rawlines	11½	12	...
Flower of the West	...	...	...
Golden Age	...	...	...
Gould	16¾	17½	...
Humboldt	...	4	...
Ida May	...	...	...
Ironclad	7¼	8	...
Ivanhoe	...	...	...
Jack Pot	9½	10	...
Keystone	...	8	...
Mt. Rosa	...	...	...
Monarch	...	12	...
Mutual	5¾	6¼	...
Ophir	...	10	...
Pappoose	9¾	10½	1000
Princess	...	...	...
Ramona	...	...	...
Reno	5	...	...
Sacremento	...	...	...
Temomj	...	...	...

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Aola	...	3	...
Anchor	...	...	...
Arequa Savage	...	...	...
American Con	...	4	...
Atlantic and Pacific	...	...	...
Amanda	5½	6	...
Alton	5	5½	5000
Beatrice Tunnel	...	3½	...
Banner	...	5½	...
Bob Lee	1½	2	...
Bonanza King	4¼	4¾	...
Bolton and Colo	1¾	2	...
Bonita Gold	...	...	...
Columbine	...	...	...
Copper Mountain	1½	2	...
Champagne	60	3	500
C. K. and N	600	...	...
Crescent	...	60	...
Empress	...	500	...
Emma Aimes	...	...	...
Empire	1¾	1½	...
Eureka	1	...	...
Findley	...	...	...
Franklin	...	...	...
Golden Eagle	...	...	...
Golden Treasure	600	1¼	...
Golden Ajax	...	...	...
Henrietta	1¾	2	...
Hercules	3	...	...
Hayden Gold	...	...	...
Kaffirs	...	...	...
Lottie Gibson	...	2¾	...
Magna Charta	...	...	...
Montevideo	65	1¼	...
Maggie Reeves	600	1	...
Niagara	...	...	...
National M. and T.	...	...	...
Park View	1½	1¾	...
Rattler	...	...	...
Republic	1¾	2¼	...
Ruth D	...	...	...
Red Bird	1¾	1½	500
Stockholm	...	...	...
Silver State	1½	...	...
Star of the West	...	1½	...
St. L. and C. C.	...	2¾	...
Security	60	600	...
Squaw Mountain	5¾	6¾	...
Sedan Gold	1¾	2	...
T. F. T.	2¾	3¼	...
Trachyte	4	5	...
Uncle Sam	...	...	...
Vanity Fair	...	1¾	...
Virginia M.	1¾	2	...
Wheel of Fortune	1	1¾	...
Woman's Gold	1	2	...
Western Union	...	3	...

The following unlisted stocks were sold: Shannon, 1500 at $14 50 per 1000.
Arcadia, 1000 at 8¾.
Bedford, 5000 at 2½.

Colorado Springs Stock Exchange

Mines.

Bankers, 16½@18, 1000.
Enterprise, 15¾@17, 12,000.
Garfield Grouse, 5¾@5¾, 2000.
Portland, $1.51@$1.54, 1100.

Prospects.

Bob Lee, 1½@2, 2000.
Colorado City and Manitou, 5¾@5¾, 1000.
Selsh, 2 asked, 2000.
Squaw Mountain Tun., 6¼ asked, 1000.

Unlisted.

Maggie Reeves, $26@11, 1000.
Montevideo, $3 50@3 75, 2000.
Manchester, $5 75@6 25, 22,000.
Golden Treasure, $9 25@3 50, 1000.
Great Western Tun., 25@27½, 800.
Big Diamond, 5¾@8¼, 1000.
[illegible], 1000.
Total sales for the day, 82,100 shares.

Current News.

W. H. McLarnen has opened a vein at 10 feet in his B. & M. location adjoining the Puzzler, on Oil creek, and is getting an occasional assay that runs high.

The Lexington company has two cars of ore taken from its lease on the Chinee, located on Gold hill, which will be shipped in a few days. The grade is about $50.

The Trenton company has given a lease for one year on the Trenton claim, located about 1,500 feet below the south end line of the Lillian Leland on Gold hill. Work will be started up without delay.

Just to see how high some of the ore would assay, Supt. Sanborn of the Lucky Bill, picked out a rich silverite specimen and had it run, getting a return of $175,091 to the ton. It is, of course understood that such ore is not mined by the ton.

The shaft on the Mountain Beauty, Bull hill, scheduled to make a shipper, has been timbered and a drift started off in ore at 60 feet. The grade is not above $40 but occasional big assays give promise of greater things with depth.

J. W. Eisley and the Snider Brothers have bought the Bob Tail, a fractional claim on Guyon hill. A vein of good milling ore carrying some value was opened and the assessment for all the purchasers will be done.

The El Paso Gold Mining Company, in Poverty gulch, is working 15 men and the monthly [illegible] down 30 feet. The ground is said to be full of [illegible] and the ledge is one of the most promising on the camp.

A deal is pending whereby the Bullion Belle equipment of [illegible] will be moved to the Independence location. Heavy rains of the past week [illegible] two creeks, [illegible] manufacturers of the Mary [illegible] Bull company at Creede, N. Y., and is the first piece of [illegible] erected in the Cripple Creek district.

The Addie C. on Tarryall hill struck a change in the vein, and a body of low grade ore was found which [illegible] ore to the [illegible] Work in the claims have improved [illegible] the last few days. [illegible] has been opened. The property is worked under lease by Alexander & Co., Cripple Creek.

Ex-Chief of Police George L. Goulding of Denver is in camp looking after his mining interests and will remain several days. In company with a number of Denver business men he is [illegible] up of claims on Bucker hill, three miles east of Victor, and reports that the development on the Keystone [illegible] promises to give them a mine. A [illegible] of feet on the [illegible] drift on the company's claim will run a little from the base of the hill to cut it with a greater depth.

The machinery recently ordered from Denver by the Little Jim, Cripple Creek, [illegible] and is [illegible] down to the [illegible] and the work of [illegible] will be pushed. The Little Jim is one of the most promising properties in the camp, and the [illegible] of the Little Jim Gold Mining company [illegible] Cripple Creek, and

THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the Colorado College Weather Bureau. Observations recorded in local time:

March 20, 6 p. m., to March 21, 6 p. m.

Temperature at 6a. m.	43
Temperature at 12 m.	53
Temperature at 6 p. m.	56
Maximum temperature	63
Minimum temperature	32
Mean temperature	51
Max. barometric pressure, inches	24.01
Min. barometric pressure, inches	23.83
Mean velocity of wind, per hour	22
Max. velocity of wind, per hour	50
Relative humidity at 6 a. m.	39
Relative humidity at 12m.	30
Relative humidity at 6p. m.	56
Mean relative humidity	35
Mean dew point	30
Precipitation in inches	0

Weather Indications.

Washington, March 21.—For Sunday—Fair and colder, northeasterly winds.

Oliver Shoup and Bert Davie went to Cripple Creek last evening.

Alfred T. Bacon, formerly a professor in Colorado College, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. John Keys of Denver is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. W. Elston, at 314 E. Costilla street.

The Pike's Peak Roadsters will have a run to Manitou this afternoon leaving the club rooms at 2 o'clock.

Miss F. L. Thomas announces her annual spring millinery opening in another column of The Gazette.

Mr. Marcus Couch, who has been living in Chicago the past two years, has returned here for residence.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Drovin and son of Philadelphia are visitors in the city, guests at The Antlers.

Mrs. Whitbeck's spring term in dancing for children will begin next Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Hon. C. C. Hamlin, State Senator of Rock Springs, Wyo., is the guest of Mr. Verner Z. Reed for a few days.

Both divisions of the district court yesterday were in session but a few minutes and then adjourned for the day.

Mr. M. Shanahan has sold out his fruit store to Working Bros., late of Iowa, who will conduct a fruit and grocery business.

The city treasurer is advertising that dog licenses are now due. People who have dogs that they want to save should pay their fees.

China Jim got back yesterday from San Francisco where he has been purchasing goods. Jim is getting ready for the big rush this summer.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to William McKinnis and Mary Smith, both of West Creek; to Leander Doris and Eva Nees, both of Monument.

F. E. Robinson got in a big shipment of candies last evening. They were from Maillards in New York and Whitman's in Philadelphia, and are fresh and nice.

New classes organized in the Actual Business and Shorthand departments for the spring term at Guinn's Commercial College, Monday, March 23. Midland block. Day and night sessions.

Messrs. E. B. Whitmarsh, E. C. Sheldon, M. F. Stark and J. A. Sill have purchased seats on the Mining Stock association, and their names are listed for election. The price of seats was about $50 each.

Mrs. C. O. Finch has been in Cripple Creek the past week holding examinations for teacher's certificates. This was in conjunction with the examinations held here by Mr. Grafton. Thirty took the examinations here and ten in Cripple Creek.

Verner Z. Reed & Co. report the following sales, a lot on North Wahsatch from F. D. Pastorius to W. A. Worthington; a lot in the 1700 block, North Weber street to Robert Jeff; a 100 foot corner on North Nevada avenue from the North End company to Oliver H. Shoup.

Adverse suits filed yesterday are as follows: E. T. Boland et al. vs. the Columbine Victor Deep Mining company, being the Mary Schroder adversing the Newmarket; also the Venus Gold Mining company vs. J. A. Cottell, being the Chrysolite adversing the Park Rose, Little Ceylon and Bessemer.

Water Commissioner Frost has received a flag of the Cuban revolutionists, which came as a present from a friend at Tampa, Florida. The insurgent flag is composed of white and blue stripes. At the flag staff end is a triangular red field with one big white star in the center. It is on exhibition at C. G. and H. Strang's place.

Mr. W. H. Lloyd has taken his old shop building on Cascade avenue and will engage again in the business of a machinist. He is having it refitted with new machinery and will be prepared to do first-class repairing, boiler and engine work. Mr. Lloyd proposes to handle mining machinery and will be prepared to set it up.

A divorce suit was on trial in the County Court yesterday in which William A. Gunn wanted a divorce from Mary A. Gunn. They are from Cripple Creek. The defendant admitted having worked in a dance hall and accuses the plaintiff of compelling her to improper acts, so that the case was right lively for those who want to hear such cases. The jury had not reached a verdict at midnight last evening.

At the meeting of the Zebulon Pike Chapter D. A. R., held Saturday morning, a short account was given of the "Doings of the Continental Congress" recently held in Washington, and some of the "Comments of the Press" on their proceedings. An excellent paper on "What Other Chapters are Doing," was also read. A great amount of interest was awakened among the members present.

The Columbia Tailoring company has opened up for business in the Dacon building on Pike's Peak avenue, recently occupied by Mrs. McGregor. Last evening they had their formal opening and large crowds were in attendance. The Antlers orchestra was in attendance. The head of the firm is J. J. Fleischman and Mr. M. L. Lewis is the manager in charge. They have a full line of goods and are ready to meet all comers in price and quality. A special feature of their business is that they will keep suits made by them in repair for one year. Their store is large, light and attractive in every way.

Captain Mote, of the Colorado Springs ball club, has just had issued copies of the constitution and by-laws of the Colorado State League. Mr. Mote will start to-morrow fixing up the grounds and grand stand at Athletic park, preparatory to the beginning of the season's work. It will be in shape by the 15th. He has arranged to have two practice games in this city on April 25th and 27th, before the regular season opens. These exhibition games will be with Leadville which will come here to get into shape for their season's work. Manager Friedenthal of the Denver club was in the city yesterday and reports everything booming along base ball lines in his town.

Awarded
Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Spring Millinery Opening.

Miss F. L. Thomas, 128 E. Pike's Peak ave., announces her spring millinery opening for Tuesday and Wednesday, March 24 and 25, when she will show a carefully selected line of French pattern Hats, Round Hats and evening bonnets. Miss Thomas selected these goods in person while in New York city, and it is the most complete line of millinery shown in Colorado Springs and is prepared to meet any demand from $2 to $25 hats.

Don't Read This.

We do as we advertise, cure asthma, catarrh, deafness, consumption and all kindred complaints by the discovery of the age, Wynn's Vaporizing Inhaler. Consultation and trial free. Location for a short time at Alta Vista hotel, March 23.

Easter Millinery.

Miss C. A. Batcheldor, 28 E. Pike's Peak ave., announces her Easter opening for Saturday, March 28th.

On next Tuesday at 1 p. m. Mr. John N. Jackson will address the senior class of the High school on the work of the county assessor's office.

Look at this list of bicycles. If any of them suit you, the price surely will: One 96 Fowler track.
One 95 Cleveland, special.
Two 95 Clevelands.
One 95 Smalley.
One 95 Arthur.
One 93 Arch.
One 93 Sterling.
One 93 Victor.
Three 95 Monarch Limiteds.
One 94 Monarch.
One 91 Columbia.
One Huron.
All in fine condition and range in price $30 upwards. Smith & Welling Bicycle room, 107 Bijou st.

The Colorado Commercial College.

Organize no classes, each pupil receives practical, individual training. No. 26 S. Tejon street; entrance No 103 E. Huerfano.

When you want your bicycle repaired get a mechanic to do it. Smith & Welling, Bicycle room 107 Bijou street.

N. O. Johnson & Sons ad in to-day's Gazette. [illegible] purchasers of suits, capes, waists and millinery.

Special sale on Macklntoshes this week at The May—$4 up.

Dr. Henry B. Hayden, dentist, El Paso block, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Low's for typewriter supplies.

New mantels are now in. See ad.
JOHN LENNON.

Low's for fine stationery.

Lawrence T. Fetterman, clairvoyant and business test medium, spiritual readings, sittings daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. This week only. Ladies 50 cents gents $1.

If you are thinking of buying a watch or nice silverware, it will pay you to call and see Goodspeed's special sale this week.

The Mutual Life Insurance company of New York paid to their policy-holders in 1895 the enormous sum of over twenty-three million of dollars. This company is represented here by Mr. J. L. Mitchell, Room 2, Bank block.

Miss F. L. Thomas will show her spring line of millinery on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 24th and 25th. A treat is in store for visitors.

N. O. Johnson & Sons will be in business here after this week. You run no chances on purchases made of them. See large ad. in to-day's Gazette.

If you intend to build, don't fail to see Merrillod's fine line of mantels, tiles and fireplace specialties before placing your contracts.

Bicycles. Good ones—to rent. 107 Bijou street.

The city purchased a fine horse for the Fire department of Mr. Davis, who has a car load of choice draft horses and mules for sale, at the Buckeye stables.

Notice Ashby's windows for the latest in cut glass and fine belts.

Did It Pay?

Invested $100 in mining stocks. Stock went up, sold. Invested again. Slump came on. It is still on! Can't get out whole. An investment with the Assurance Savings and Loan association grows steadily better. No slumps. Call at office, 103 E. Kiowa for book.

A good place to have your lawn mower put in order is at Frank P. Bumgardner's and company. Now is the time.

Miss Rich, hairdresser, manicuring, chiropodist work and facial treatment. Massage at home a specialty. 101 East Bijou.

The Fullerton Consumption Cure.

Special sale on Macklntoshes this week at The May—$4 up.

Wanted—at once, a milliners. Apprentices at 125 S. Pike's Peak ave.

Dr. Henry B. Hayden, dentist.
El Paso block, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Complete line of Grapes at Merrillod's.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies, standard medicinal stimulants.

Graduate Optician
ASHBY, the jeweler, has his stock replenished after the holidays. See him for birthday and wedding presents if you want the best.
ASHBY'S, Opposite Post Office.

BARGAINS! LOOK AND READ.

9-room modern house on Dale	$7500
8 room modern house on Dale	7500
8-room modern house on Columbia	4700
9-room modern house on Weber st: close in	7500

Also a number of good lots. Call and see me.
12½ S. Tejon. W. C. JOHNSTON.

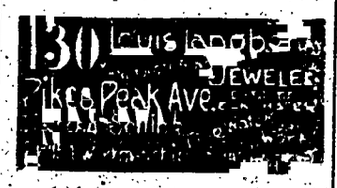
HENRY LeB. WILLS. ELLIS L. SPACKMAN.

HENRY LeB. WILLS & CO.,
SPECIAL.
NORTH END ADDITION.
A discount will be made on these lots if sold before April 1, 1896.
On North Weber St.,
Fine Modern Residence Property,
$6,750.

We have received
A SHIPMENT OF
Huntley & Palmer's
Celebrated Biscuits.
W. N. BURGESS.

Anyone can afford to buy a package of Silver Polish when they can buy
Thurston's at 15c.
This is the best Silver Polish made. A trial will convince you.
Girebe & Guttmann
Prescription Druggists,
130 North Tejon St.

If you have a severe cough you want a remedy that will stop it at once without any experimenting, as you have probably been through that before.
Baker's Pectoral Syrup
is the finest remedy ever compounded for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, etc. It's no experiment, has been in use 14 years, and hundreds of testimonials in its favor. It is absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction by
Baker & Co.
DRUGGISTS, 8 S. TEJON ST.
whenever desired, and we mean it.



D. Schuyler Banta. Herbert Parsons
BANTA & PARSONS,
Civil and Mining Engineers & Surveyors
113 S. Nevada Ave.
Maps, plans, specifications and contracts furnished for all engineering work. Town sites and mining claims surveyed and laid out. Water works and sewerage. Railroads located and constructed.
Bamboo Furniture.
New stock now ready for inspection. Work to order a specialty.
129 North Tejon Street.
H. P. SCHWAMB.

DR. WEBB'S
THE LEADING DRUGGIST
PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

H. I. REED,
Member American Soc. Civil Engineers.
CIVIL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Office, Gazette Building.
DELOS DURFEE,
American Society Civil Engineers,
County Surveyor. Office, Court House
Attention!
For sale at a bargain, one of the best equipped clothing and gent's furnishing stores in Cripple Creek.
Some fine north and south corners, close in.
A fine lot on North Weber st..... $ 900
A six room cottage on High st..... 1800
Dealers in Mines and Mining Stocks.
Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association and Cripple Creek Exchange.
ROOMS 4 AND 5 EXCHANGE BLOCK.
Colorado Springs.
Next door to Post Office, Cripple Creek.
Weyand Bros.

ROYAL QUALITY
Celebrated Hats.
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES ARE NOW READY AT
C. E. EVANS & CO.
Hatters and Outfitters.
Next to First National Bank.

A prominent physician says that to eat green food in quantity and variety in the spring is beneficial to the health.
Fresh Table Luxuries.
Strawberries,
Tomatoes,
Cucumbers,
Lettus,
Parsley,
Rhubarb,
Oyster Plant,
Spinnach,
Mint, Etc.
Imported Mallaga Grapes.
Fine Elgin Butter.

Our bakery is kept open every Sunday morning till 10 o'clock to supply our customers with fresh Boston Brown Bread.
Palace Grocery,
Opera House Blk. 'Phone 227.
The Every Day Prices of the
Three Rule Grocery Co.
March 18th.

Merit Creamery Butter	25
Choice Navel Oranges, per doz	20
2 dozen Fresh State Eggs	25
2 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee	1 00
Gasoline, per gal	20
4 lbs. Rice	25
Tillinghast's Breakfast Food	10
[illegible] Meal	[illegible]
10 lbs. Table Potatoes	[illegible]
3 lbs. Macaroni	[illegible]
4 lbs. Table Rice	[illegible]
[illegible] Table Lard	[illegible]
[illegible] Pure Lard	[illegible]
Choice Prunes, per lb	[illegible]
Choice Lemons, per doz	[illegible]
10 lbs. Hominy	[illegible]
10 lbs. Rolled Oats	[illegible]

GRAVES & ASHTON,
123-125 East Huerfano Street.
FOR FINE CHINA AND
Japanese Goods call on
CHINA JIM,
21 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Colorado Springs

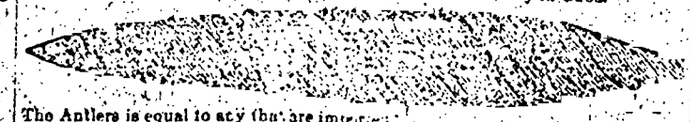
We have just received our second shipment of
Spring Capes, Ladies' Suits and Separate Skirts.
The assortment of above goods is very complete and prices very low.
High Novelties in Black and Colored Wool Dress Goods. New Silks.

Our new bicycle suiting is the proper thing. Come and see it. We are showing an immense assortment in wash goods, in Dimities, Printed Organdies, Linens, Foreign Ginghams and Percales.
The choicest assortment of Carpets and Rugs in the City.
GIDDINGS BROTHERS,
21 South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

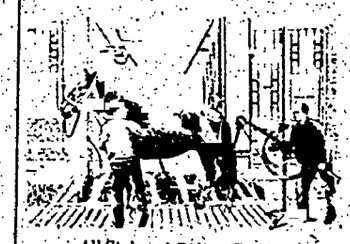
Capes, Jackets and Suits
TO THE FRONT.
In order to demonstrate to the ladies of Colorado Springs and vicinity that we are at the head of the procession and intend to stay there, we will place on sale for one week,
Beginning Monday, March 23
OVER 100 CAPES AND JACKETS,
The entire sample line of one of the largest New York manufacturers and importers. These garments are correct in every particular and were bought at a price that enables us to place them on sale here at
Less than the New York wholesale cost
An immense line of Suits, Skirts and Waists. No Passe Garments.
Our Recent Millinery Opening
Has convinced every caller that we have the right goods and right prices. These stocks are all new and fresh and never having been on sale in any other place will easily outrank stocks of odds and ends carted from from one city to another and culled over as they go. With us you get first choice; we are located here permanently and guarantee everything sold. You take no chances with
N. O. JOHNSON & SONS.

THE WILBUR DRY GOODS COMPANY
Previous Displays Not to be Compared To this One.
Monday and Tuesday, March 23d and 24th.
Grand Opening of Spring
MILLINERY.
MISS BURDICK in charge.
Assisted by MISS COWELL
This Department Enlarged and Improved.
EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED.

CHAS. P. BENNETT. LAURENCE L. CHAPLIN.
C N. B.
AN OPPORTUNITY
for a good investment may be
LOST
if you do not read our announcement on the 5th page.
BENNETT & CHAPLIN
No. 5 Pike's Peak Ave.
NOTARY PUBLIC

The Tobacco used in this Cigar is the best we can buy in Cuba.

The Antlers is equal to any that are imported.
Manufactured by SCHIELE BROS., Colorado Springs, Colo

YOUR CHANCE TO SECURE A
HOME.
8 rooms, hall, pantry, bath, cellar, gas, fine fixtures, lot 40x150, large stable, all new within, 3½ blocks from post office, on electric car line. If sold within five days the price will be
$5000
See us Monday Morning.
J. P. CURTIS & CO.
Room 53, Bank Block
For Pure Home-made Lard go to
Siney & Herman,
(Successors to Stark & Siney.)
Also all best cuts of Eastern Corn fed Beef, Pork and Mutton.
FISH, GAME & POULTRY.
Ranch Eggs, Creamery Butter and Green Vegetables.
We handle only the best of everything.
CITY MARKET,
14 South Tejon St. Telephone 67.
SPECIALTY MADE OF
Clipping Horses.



All Styles of Riding Taught.
Saddle Horse Livery. Perfectly safe and reliable Horses for Ladies and Children.
The BEST BOARDING STABLE IN THE CITY.
CHAS. T. WALKER
El Paso Stables.
10 & 11 N. Cascade. Telephone 109.
LINUS E. SHERMAN
PATENT ATTORNEY.
Rooms 8 and 9, Exchange Block.
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Mining Patents and
Mining Deals.
All Business Executed Promptly.
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MANTELS,
TILE.
20 E. Kiowa. A. Merrillod.
Exchange National Bank

Capital -	$100,000
Surplus -	20,000

D. M. Holden, Pres.; A. S. Holbrook, Vice Pres.; David Heron, Cashier.

Part Two. | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | Pages 9-16

NUMBER 5573. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

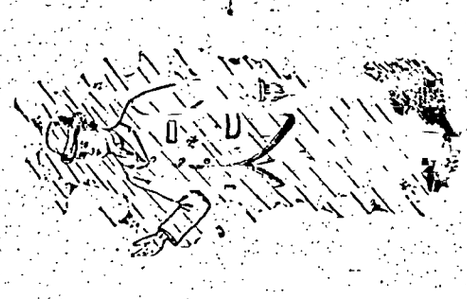
Is It Our Goods? Is It Our Prices? Or Is It Both?

Were you ever in our store when we were not busy? Do you ever hear of us laying off clerks or putting them on half time on account of dull trade? Others do it. We don't have to do it because when we make low prices it is not only on paper, but on first class, reliable goods. We carry the largest line of High Art ready-to-wear Clothing manufactured by houses of national reputation, such as Schloss Bros., Strauss Bros., Benjamin & Co., Hammerslough Bros., and others too numerous to mention. In fact, in any and all our selections we aim to purchase only the very best. Operating and controlling as we do a number of branch houses we can of course buy in large quantities, and beyond the shadow of a doubt get the inside price always. We call special attention to

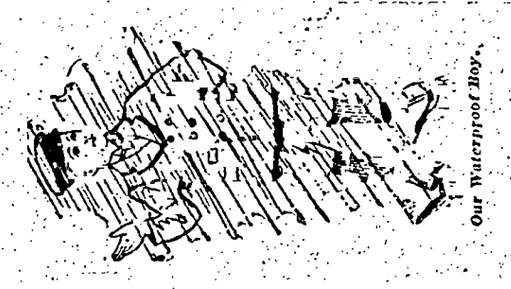
OUR IMMENSE LINE OF

Fashionable Spring Clothing

FOR GENTLEMEN.



Our Waterproof Young Man.



Our Waterproof Boy.

Our superb assortment of Nobby Youths', Boys' and Children's wear manufactured under a new process—absolutely water-proof, for which we are sole agents in this city. We handle immense quantities of the celebrated "Mother's Friend" Boys' shirt waist, justly called "the waist par excellence," owing to superior fit and finish.

Our Assortment of Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods For Spring and Summer of 1896 is now complete

And we always suit prices to the times. Our almost phenomenal success from the very start is prima facie evidence that the citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity had faith in our manner and mode of doing business: "One Price to All and Always the Lowest Price." Our buyers are East in search of the very latest novelties, which will get here as fast as steam will carry them. We guarantee satisfaction every time.

THE MAY ONE-PRICE CLOTHING COMPANY

No. 20 South Tejon Street. THE ONLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS IN EL PASO CO. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JOE M'CULLAGH TALKS FREELY.

Gives His Views on Newspaper Affairs.

OPINION OF ONE CENT PAPERS.

Why and How He Reduced the Price of The Globe-Democrat to Less Than the Cost of White Paper—Chat With a Noted Journalist.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, March 17. Joseph B. McCullagh is one of the fortunate American editors who have become identified so thoroughly with their papers that they get personal credit for all the clever things they publish. Whenever an especially clever paragraph appears in The Globe-Democrat the readers of that paper poke each other in the ribs and say, "That's like McCullagh's." This applies chiefly, of course, to the editorial page of the paper.

"I don't want to say anything in praise of myself," said Mr. McCullagh recently, "but you will find that you cannot judge

JOSEPH B. M'CULLAGH.

a man's politics by the fact that he is reading The Globe-Democrat. If he is reading The Republic, though, you can feel sure he is a Democrat."

From Then to Now.

This was said in a long conversation which I had with Mr. McCullagh in the editorial den at the top of the big Globe-Democrat building, and he was enlightening me about the recent reduction in the price of the St. Louis papers to 1 cent each. The den Mr. McCullagh inhabits during his working hours now is very different from the one in which he sat when I went to him just 12 years ago to ask for a place on the local staff of his paper and to take my first assignment. The old den was in a building on Fourth and Pine streets two squares east of the structure into which the paper moved a few years ago. The editor's room was a dingy square apartment on the second floor looking on Fourth street, ill lighted and equipped with well worn furniture. There was not much of this furniture, and it was almost hidden under dusty stacks of newspapers and manuscripts. On the editorial desk there was a clear space just big enough to afford a rest for one of Mr. McCullagh's hands, and on this he wrote his editorial matter, holding the paper in place with his left hand. When he wanted to ask a visitor to sit down, he usually had to sweep a pile of papers from the seat of a chair to make room for him.

In those days I thought I could run the paper about as well as Mr. McCullagh, and I half suspect he knew it. Times have changed. The editor of The Globe-Democrat sits in a well lighted, handsomely equipped office on the seventh floor of one of the finest buildings in St. Louis. The general newspaper and the fertile contribution still litter the desk and covers chairs and ladies. But there is a clear space about the desk, and one chair—a very comfortable chair—is ready for immediate occupancy. Moreover, I know now that I could not have run The Globe-Democrat 12 years ago or at any period of the intervening time in which observation and experience have been teaching me what amazing qualities are required for the successful management of a great newspaper.

But One Creator.

There was an impression in the local room of The Globe-Democrat 12 years ago that a certain rivalry existed between the counting room and the editorial rooms of that paper for the credit of having made it the leading newspaper west of the Mississippi river. The manager of the paper was thought to have an idea that he had "made" The Globe-Democrat and even the modest advertising man was credited with saying that the paper never would have amounted to anything without him. To the readers of the paper there has been but one creator, however. The business office could have changed hands a hundred times, and the people who swore by "The Globe" or "The G.-D." as it is more commonly called, would never have known it. But Mr. McCullagh has a personal following which, as he said, is not limited to people of one political creed. All its readers swear by the "great religious daily," as its editor facetiously calls it, and if you meet one of them in New York or Washington he is pretty sure to shake some famous journal in your face and say, "Why, there is no paper half so good as The Globe-Democrat." I have heard that from a great many Democrats and Republicans as well.

Recently the people of St. Louis were astonished to read in the morning papers that there are only two in this city, barring the German dailies, that their price had been reduced at one jump from 5 cents to 1 cent. They could not understood why the reduction was made, and they don't understand it yet. Mr. McCullagh told me frankly that The Globe-Democrat came down because The Republic did.

"The Republic," he said, "is a class paper." And it was in connection with this statement that he spoke of the fact that his own paper was read by people belonging to both parties. "What The Republic had to gain by reducing the price I don't understand. I had been fighting a reduction in this office for a long time, but when I heard The Republic was going to reduce its price I made arrangements to come out with a like announcement at the same time. I wrote a brief, double leaded editorial and gave it to the foreman of the composing room Wednesday night. Then I made arrangements to have a man get an early copy of The Republic every morning. I told the foreman I thought the announcement would probably be made Sunday, to take effect Monday. And so it happened. I went home at my customary hour Saturday night, and when I looked through the paper Sunday morning I saw the announcements that the price would be reduced the next day."

Just a Little Fee.

Then Mr. McCullagh came down town and wrote an editorial for Monday's paper accusing The Republic of following the lead of The Globe-Democrat in reducing its price. He did not do this for the purpose of deceiving anyone, but simply to have a little fun with the enemy—to see him fume and fret and protest. Mr. McCullagh is apparently never so happy as when he is provoking and aggravating the [illegible]

Mr. McCullagh told me he had figured the cost of the white paper in the Saturday edition of The Globe-Democrat, which has an eight page supplement, and it was greater than the wholesale price of the newspaper. The paper cost 62 cents for 100 copies, and the wholesale price of the Globe-Democrat is one-half cent a copy, or 50 cents per hundred. The other week day issues are not so large, but the half cent for which they sell hardly pays the cost of the paper on which they are printed. The Globe-Democrat, Mr. McCullagh says, has increased its circulation 50 per cent by the reduction in price, but the increase adds to the deficiency instead of lessening it. The press work and the postage increase with increase in circulation, and when the price paid for each copy hardly equals the cost of the paper it cannot be as great as the entire cost of getting out the journal, including press work, postage, telegraph bills, salary list, etc. It is clear then that only an increase in the amount of advertising will make The Globe-Democrat whole on its recent venture. And Mr. McCullagh says there is a mistaken idea commonly accepted about the relation of advertising to circulation.

"Before I came to St. Louis," he said to me, "I edited The Republican in Chicago for a time. The Chicago Times was at that time by far the biggest newspaper in the west. But it used to come out day after day with a very small amount of advertising—much less than The Tribune, though it had four times The Tribune's circulation. Story did not care very much, because he had other ways of getting money. But I was surprised that The Times had so small a share of advertising, and, meeting the advertising manager of Field, Leiter & Co. one day, I spoke to him about it. He told me his firm advertised in The Tribune simply because The Tribune reached the people whose custom they wanted."

Chicago Newspapers.

I asked Mr. McCullagh if he thought there was any likelihood that the Chicago papers would go back to 2 cents or more, and he said it was possible, but no one could tell because Mr. Medill was a very positive man and very likely to stick to the course he had marked out.

Mr. McCullagh expressed great interest in Mr. Kohlsaat's Chicago venture, but said he thought The Times-Herald was shooting a little over the heads of its readers on its editorial page. That class of literature he thinks may find a reading public in New York, but not in Chicago or, in fact, in any western city. He commented on the fact that the loss to The Times-Herald and Tribune in Chicago from the reduction in price must be greater than that of The Globe-Democrat, because the Chicago journals were printed on paper of a better quality. The Times-Herald, in fact, made its reputation and secured its circulation originally because of the fine paper on which it was printed.

"I wonder if the Cincinnati Enquirer has changed its price yet?" said Mr. McCullagh, wheeling around in his chair and picking up a pile of newspapers. "No," he added as he found the Cincinnati paper, "it is still 5 cents."

Then he spoke of the changes in Cincinnati journalism and the passing of Murat Halstead from that field of labor where his fame was made. Mr. McCullagh was in Mr. Halstead's office when he was a young man.

"When I knew him first," he said, "he would have laughed at any man who suggested that he ought to go to public meetings and make speeches. He was content then to be an editor. But after a time he got an idea that he ought to figure more conspicuously in public affairs. That was his greatest mistake. But not the only one. I once said of him in The Globe-Democrat that he had spent 25 years explaining the errors he had made in the 25 years preceding."

Dwelling on the subject of the Cincinnati papers, I spoke of the vagaries in headlining of which they had been guilty lately. Mr. McCullagh is a foe of the "scare head," and The Globe-Democrat goes beyond a "three liner" only on extraordinary occasions.

"It used to be the rule," said Mr. McCullagh, "to put a big head line over a 'department' whether it contained much or little news. For example, Washington must have a big head if there was only a line of telegraph matter from the capital. Frequently the head line was bigger than the piece of news. I went over the paper one day with a piece of string, and I was amazed to see how much space was wasted on head lines."

That string measurement settled the "scare head" in The Globe-Democrat; because the editor of that paper has a hard time finding room for all the news that comes into his office. The Globe-Democrat has an enormous telegraph service. It has held for 15 years or more the proud distinction of paying more money for telegraph tolls than any other paper in the world. This does not include cable tolls, for, though Editor McCullagh buys a great deal of foreign news from eastern papers, he does not place a high value on it unless it has an important bearing on local matters, and his first order to the foreman on a crowded night is to "kill cable." Domestic news Mr. McCullagh values far above cable news, and apparently above local news as well, for The Globe-Democrat has the reputation of sacrificing the local columns to the demands of telegraphed matter.

Mr. McCullagh is a slave to his paper. He seldom leaves the city, and he spends nearly 12 hours of each day in the editorial chair. He is a strict disciplinarian, and from the chief editorial writer, Captain Henry King, down every member of the editorial staff is required to report at the office at 11 o'clock in the morning and to remain until 11 o'clock at night. The local force is under the same strict rule, and Mr. McCullagh knows every man who is writing for the paper and personally controls its news as well as its editorial policy. He frequently says that there are no other editors on the paper—no Sunday editor, no railroad editor, no dramatic editor. He edits the entire paper every day in the year when he is well enough to be at the office. Probably no other editor of a great newspaper in the United States gives the same degree of attention to the details of editorial management. The fruit of this policy is a pleasant thing to look upon, an interesting thing to read.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

THREE CENT FARES.

SEVERAL LARGE CITIES ARE CLAMORING FOR THEM.

Mayor Pingree of Detroit Started the Wave of Discontent—The Low Price Works Well In That City—The Probable Outcome.

DETROIT, March 17.—Nothing ever advertised Detroit so thoroughly as the 3 cent fare war which Mayor Pingree has been waging successfully on the street railroads. The agitation of the cheap fare question here has aroused interest all over the United States, and the owners of the new road and the city officials have been in receipt of hundreds of letters from cities east and west asking news about the experiment. Word comes that the Three Cent Fare association of Chicago, which had become moribund after ten years of more or less active existence, had been revived for the purpose of agitating the question of cheaper fares in that city. Pittsburg has the fever and is making overtures to the Detroit people to build a railway there. Philadelphia is up in arms against the abolition of transfers and is discussing municipal ownership of railroads. The 3 cent public of Detroit has started an ever widening series of rings which threaten to touch every large city in the United States. Meantime the Detroit Railway company goes merrily on selling eight tickets for a quarter and handling most of the business which used to be carried by the other line.

The Detroit Citizens' railway is the competing company. It had for years a virtual monopoly of the street railroad business of Detroit. Year before last a question about the term of its franchise was raised, and Mayor Pingree began negotiations with the owners for a reduction in fare to be made in exchange for legislation confirming the franchise. The company declined the mayor's proposition, preferring to take the franchise question to the courts for decision. It got a verdict under which it will continue to operate at 5 cent fare, if it chooses, for 13 years more.

Balked in his effort to persuade the old company to reduce fares, Mayor Pingree turned his attention to a proposition for the construction of a new road. Some capitalists saw a possibility of profit in a road which, being constructed at far less cost than the old one, would not have such heavy fixed charges to pay. The municipal assembly took the matter up, and a franchise was granted for what is known all over the United States today as Detroit's 3 cent road. It is undoubtedly one of the fairest street railway franchises ever granted, and its terms protect the interests of both the capitalists and the city.

The date of the ordinance is Dec. 4, 1894. It granted the Detroit Railway company the right to build, maintain and operate an overhead trolley railway on certain streets, the rates of fare to be: Cash, 5 cents; tickets good from 8 p. m. to 5:45 a. m., six for 25 cents; tickets good from 5:45 a. m. to 8 p. m., eight for 25 cents; special tickets to members of the police and fire departments, 100 for 50 cents; no free transportation except to employees of the company; transfers free between all branches of the company's lines.

All this sounds very nice and is very nice for the people of Detroit, but there is another side to the picture. Most of the street railway companies in big cities are compelled to do a great deal of paving. In some cases only the pavement between the tracks must be maintained; in others the companies must maintain also the paving on each side of the tracks for a foot, or perhaps two feet. In Philadelphia the companies which obtained the privilege of changing to the electric system bound themselves to pave the streets from curb to curb (at an expense of $50,000 a mile, they claimed) and to maintain that paving.

In Detroit, on the other hand, the new railway company has no concern about the paving, except to replace what it disturbs in laying its tracks, and on unpaved streets where its tracks were laid the city supplied a concrete foundation. The Detroit company, therefore, can afford to charge a lower rate of fare, for its original expense in construction was lighter and its obligations to the city are not so heavy as those of other companies. Of course the streets must be kept in repair by the city, and the cost of this work, which in Philadelphia is borne by the railway companies in Detroit falls on the taxpayers. So all the taxpayers who ride in the cars pay indirectly something in addition to the 3½ cents which the company charges. This is the reply made by the old company to the showing made by the new company.

It has been proved pretty conclusively that the old Detroit company cannot make money carrying passengers at 3 cents. It might have made a little at that rate if it had kept a monopoly of the business. But now that it must divide its business with a new company it cannot prosper. It must earn much more proportionally than the new company, because its road was constructed and its plant put in when electric traction was comparatively new and costly.

The editor of The Street Railway Journal recently sent a representative here to study the situation, and he came to the conclusion that only two conditions would make 3 cent fares possible, the cheap construction of new lines in rapidly growing communities or the granting of a monopoly to some one street railway company. The Toronto roads are quoted as an example by the advocates of cheap fares, but in Toronto there is a monopoly. The city took possession of the railways in 1890, paid for them at an appraised value and leased them to a syndicate of United States and Canadian capitalists. Having a monopoly, this syndicate could restrict the construction of lines to profitable streets and make the people on other streets walk some distance to get a car. If all street railroads were constructed on this economic principle, car riding could be cheapened.

Finally the owners of other street railroad systems who have examined the Detroit plan say that the average cost of handling their traffic is 60 per cent of the gross receipts, and that cutting off 40 per cent of the 5 cent fare would bring the receipts down to the level of the running expenses of the road.

To all of their arguments the Detroit reformers reply by pointing to the overcapitalization of street railways in all the large cities and the prosperity of the new Detroit concern, for the reform railway is undoubtedly prosperous. It is carrying nearly 50,000 passengers a day over 50 miles of track, and a good percentage of these is being carried for more than 3½ cents, which is the lowest rate of regular fare.

The franchise of the new company runs for only 30 years. At the end of that time the city will have the right to purchase the property at an appraised value.

JAMES R. SANDERSON.

DUMAS AND GOLDSMITH.

The Many Points of Resemblance Between the Two Writers.

Dumas, the elder, had not a few points of resemblance to Oliver Goldsmith. He could not help running into debt, giving alms largely to every one who demanded them without stopping to inquire whether the mendicant were an impostor or an honest man, being a prey to sharp dealers and parasites and living from hand to mouth. He was also boastful, from a fear of being forgotten or underrated, though without a grain of envy in his genial soul; was fond of the excitement and adventures of the old fashioned modes of traveling, and had an undying love for the place in which he spent his youth.

Throughout his long and varied literary career he nursed the hope of ending his days in the forest girdled town of Villers-Cotterets in the ancient province of Valois, where he was born and reared. If ever the thought of saving any of his earnings traversed his brain, the father to it was his lifelong desire "to there return and die at home at last." He often talked of buying, when he had the means, the house in the Rue de Lormier, in which he was born as day dawned on a July morning in the second year of this century. Villers-Cotterets was written on his heart, and reacted on most of his after life impressions. When he revisited the town, he was lionized by great and small, and found that boyish escapades and venial sins of adolescence were still held in kindly remembrance by the old folks.

Dumas was a man of warm and ready sympathies, jovial of temperament and sparkling with ready wit. His impressions were vivacious, the fountains were near his eyes, and after laughing and crying, or rather blubbering, for sheer joy at the welcome he received, he lent himself to convivial demonstrations and delighted all who sat down with him at table by his high spirits and the brilliancy of his conversation. "The Elder Dumas," by Emily Crawford, in Century.

Heroic.

In the Carlist war of Spain, which was prolonged from 1833 to 1840, most of the mountain races of the north of Spain were supporters of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish crown then worn by Queen Isabella.

Upon the defeat of the insurgents one detachment of them under the command of General Ello was taken to Bayonne as prisoners of war. Victor Hugo in his letters tells this incident of the occasion:

General Ello, who had spent 17 months in prison by order of Don Carlos, was a member of this troop. When he reached Bayonne, General Harispe said to him:

"General Ello, I have been ordered to make an exception in your favor. Ask of me what you desire. What would you like for yourself and your family?"

"Bread and shoes for my soldiers," said Ello.

"And for your family?"

"I have just told you."

"You spoke only of your soldiers," insisted General Harispe.

"My soldiers," said Ello, "are my family." Youth's Companion.

Place an oyster shell in the teakettle, and it will collect the hard matter that is liable to form on the inside of the kettle. The shells should be washed with a brush before using. Remove the shells every few weeks and replace with fresh ones if the water is very hard.

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT

SOME NEW NOVELS.

We have a few stories to notice this week, none of which are very remarkable but all of which will doubtless find some readers. One of these is "In the Blue Pike," by Georg Ebers, translated from the German by Mrs. Wister, and published by the Appletons. This story bears about the same relation to the other stories by the same writer that "Without Dogma" bears to the other novels of Sienkiewicz. Ebers has accustomed his readers to a gorgeous historical setting, to a strong and well-developed plot, to an intricate narrative of events that have occurred in far-off countries and in distant times. The novels from his hand are all alike, in some respects, and all worth reading, not only for the information they contain, but for the skill with which the plot is constructed and unfolded, and for the interest of the story itself. "The Egyptian Princess," which, the first one we received reading, something like twenty-five years ago, and ever since we have welcomed every new story from his pen, and found none of them wanting in interest, though the glamour of that first one was never quite equalled by any of the rest, unless it was "Uarda."

This story, however, is of comparatively modern times—in the fifteenth century; it has some historical detail in it, but that is not woven in in such a vital way as usual into the warp and woof of the story. It is introspective, it is morbid, it is about one single person, it is unhappy, and not altogether pleasant or profitable. It has some power, of course we should be surprised if the author could write anything which did not show traces of the master—but it will never be as popular as the others from the same author's pen.

The story is all about a Rhine dancer named Kuhl, who fell in love with a young man in Nuremberg, who was injured in a fall incurred in trying to provoke his admiration by unheard-of feats on the tight-rope, and who afterward dies in the inn called the Blue Pike, from which the title of the story is taken.

Another of the stories this week is one published by the Arena company, which has never yet published, so far as we know, anything worth reading. It is far better than most of the Arena publications, for it is well written grammatically, and the author seems to have had more practice with the pen than most of the Arena writers; but it is a crazy sort of story, and worth nobody's while to take up. The plot of it is based on the life of a colored woman, who figures largely as one of the heroes of the story. His insanity takes the form of indifference to his wife, and pursuit of another man's sweetheart, who is a Hindu maid. Finally the man is wounded in a fearful struggle, and the venom of the old wound flows out, and then he comes to himself again, and is all right.

The third story is far ahead of the other two in every respect. It is well written—very well, indeed. Its plot is rather interesting, and its conclusion, while not the orthodox one at all, is rather new and not unpleasant. This story is "Miss Stuart's Legacy," and it has been published by the Macmillans in their "Novelists' Library." This is a remarkably good series, and one need not be afraid of going far wrong who subscribes for the lot, for they are all stories that have stood the test of previous publication, and most of which, if not all, of them, have proved popular. Miss Stuart is the daughter of an Anglo-Indian officer, who is commissary at a station in Hindustan. She goes out to join him, and the story is of her adventures in India. She finds there, besides her father, three men who are to influence her destiny: Major Marsden, a military hero; one John Raby, who is in confidential relations with her father, and a youngster by the name of Dick, a sort of cousin, who falls violently in love with her and then goes off to the war and gets killed. Her father commits suicide to avert disgrace, but she does not know that his death is self-inflicted, and of the two men with whom she has most to do at the time, she misjudges both, and finally marries the wrong one, only to find out her mistake too late.

The pictures of Anglo-Indian life given incidentally in the book are excellently done, and there is a great deal of good writing in the novel. The mistakes of the heroine are natural in a way which makes them seem perfectly natural, and her gradual discovery of the true character of the two men is well wrought out. Indeed, it is very well done; but it seems to us that it was hardly worth doing at all.

We acknowledge the receipt from the Appletons of a new guide-book to Southern California, entitled "California of the South," which will doubtless prove useful to those who think of traveling in that part of the world, and which is finely illustrated with maps and pictures.

The March Cosmopolitan came to hand very late this month, and so we did not get in the notice of it at the usual time. It is a very good number, and the Cosmopolitan, instead of retrograding since it re-based its price, has been steadily advancing in excellence with every issue.

LITERARY NOTES.

King Prempeh, of Ashanteo, we are informed by a facetious contemporary, intends to beguile his captivity by writing a book entitled, "Men Whom I Have Eaten."

It is stated that the present poet laureate personally answers every letter addressed to him that requires an answer, and that he has never yet been known to refuse a request for his autograph.

The writer who signs himself "Marmaduke," says in London Truth "there are three classes of literary people in this country. The first is obtrusive, the second is obscene and the third is obscure."

Kenyon Cox's decorations for the Congressional library are shown in process reproductions in Harper's Weekly for March 21. The same number of The Weekly will contain an illustrated article on "Winter Campaigns in the Russian Army."

A French newspaper publishes the following unique advertisement:

"M. Emile Zola, of Blanc-mat, inventor of the [illegible] desires to correspondents that he has nothing in common with his namesake, Emile Zola, the writer."

Mr. Crockett's new novel, Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City; his Progress and Adventures, is said to open new ground, and to be the most effective of his books in incident and humor. It is to be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co. with several illustrations.

E. F. Benson, who helped to start the "New Woman" idea in fiction by his "Dodo," is engaged in writing a romance of the Grecian War of Independence. At present he is a member of a party occupied in excavating old Greek temples under the auspices of the British School of Archaeology at Athens, and will use the information thus obtained in his new book.

George Moore is writing a new "sex novel." Judging from the manner in which "Jude the Obscure" was received, one would naturally suppose that the end of "sex novels" was in view. It may be that it is, and that Mr. Moore will find there is no audience for his story when he has it ready.

As an addition to previous announcements it may be noted that Harper & Brothers will publish this month: "The Lawrence Jewels," and "Sir Charles Danvers," a new edition of the two stories, in "ornamental" cloth binding. "A Souvenir of Trilby," being seven photogravure portraits of the leading characters in Herbert Beerbohm Tree's English representation of Paul M. Potter's play, "Trilby." (In portfolio.)

We regret to state that Mr. W. T. Stead's "Penny Novel" idea seems to be a tremendous success so far. Over 4,000 copies of the [illegible] have been sold. Some [illegible] this enterprising personage starts cutting Dickens, Thackeray and Scott down to the Limitations of a "Penny Novel." Nothing is sacred to him.

Of the new books, "Ia" by "Q" may by claim, with justice, to possess the shortest combination of title and author of any book yet published. "Q" is Quiller-Couch, the well-known English writer and "Ia" is the name of the heroine, a fisher girl of a pretty little love story.

The number of Harper's Bazar appearing March 21, contains a variety of fashions for the spring, for ladies and children. Several [illegible] theater and reception toilettes from Paris are given. A new feature in the Bazar, and one which promises to be popular, is a regular weekly article devoted to the doings of young people in society, especially [illegible] clubs and entertainments, and societies formed by girls either for amusement or for charitable endeavor.

Mr. Robert Barr's next book is entitled, Mr. Chapin's Chum, the hero of which he writes [illegible] of the six-shilling volume. Mr. Barr's books have, of course, been published in this country, but the latest one, [illegible] and published here in order to appear at a distance not [illegible] the market for a full book and partial witness of the [illegible] Mr. Barr's readers will be glad over Mr. Chapin's experiences, and when [illegible] a letter [illegible] to the volume [illegible]. His other work [illegible] from Mr. Chapin's [illegible] that [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] of

NORTH END REAL ESTATE!

....COLORADO SPRINGS....

HAS always been one of the "solid" towns of the West. Panics have scarcely affected it. Its real estate values have always been firm, rents have always produced good rates of income and sales have always been made more readily than in other towns. The town grew until it had 12,000 population when it had no resources except its advantages as a residence city and a pleasure and health resort. Then came Cripple Creek with its two hundred gold mines, and since the mines have reached a pay basis the town has begun to grow like the proverbial weed. New houses are now going up on almost every street in the city. Every house of any kind is full and numbers of families who would like to locate here are compelled to go to Denver because houses cannot be secured in Colorado Springs. With the opening of Spring the rush here will be tremendous, and the congestion of population will be terrible unless houses are built by the wholesale. Real Estate values are now advancing rapidly, but as yet the prices of all well located properties are low compared to what they will be within a few months. For investment, speculation or use, no better thing can be done than to buy well located real estate in this city.

Realizing the urgent need for houses we have begun the organization of a Building Company, which will build houses to rent and sell. For this company we have just bought thirty-nine lots in almost a solid tract on North Tejon street, south of the Glockner Sanitarium. The Building Company will at once begin the erection of several modern residences on these lots, and will offer the other lots for sale. By buying the lots in a large quantity a liberal discount was secured, and it enables them to be re-sold at a profit to the company and still at a lower price than similar properties. A number of the lots will be offered for sale, and others reserved for the company's building operations. As fast as lots are sold, or houses built, the prices will be advanced, and first buyers will get first choice of location as well as the lowest prices. The lots face east, north and south; all Tejon street cars pass them; and all are in a part of the city that no railroads have to be crossed to reach and where all the houses are new and modern.

First comers will have choice of the following lots and prices:

45x90 feet with alley, south front on Pontanero, 145 feet from Tejon, for $850.
45x90, with alley, south front, 100 feet from Tejon, $750.
50x100, corner with alley, south and west front, $1400.
50x100, with alley, east front on Tejon, $1100.
37½x100, east front on Tejon, $1000.
45x90 with alley, 100 feet from Tejon, north front, $550.
50x100 with alley, corner, south and east frontage, $1300.
45x90, north front, $500.
45x90, with alley, south front, $600.
50x100, with alley, west front on Tejon, $750.
50x100, with alley, east front on Tejon, $850.
45x90, with alley, south front, 100 feet from Tejon, $650.
100x190, on Tejon, $1900.

All the Tejon street cars pass these lots, they are all in a part of the town that is building up with fine residences, and at the prices we are now placing them on the market at they are as good bargains as we have ever offered. The prices quoted above will hold good for only a short time.

In addition to the above we offer the following especially good bargains:

100x190, east front corner on Tejon two blocks above College Park, for $5500 for a cash buyer.

50x190, east front, 1400 block, North Tejon, $1800.

VERNER Z. REED & COMPANY,

Real Estate, Mines, Loans and Insurance.

28 SOUTH TEJON STREET. TELEPHONE 207. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

COLORADO'S TWO SILVER CAMPS.

A Glance Into Leadville's Future by an Old Timer.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ASPEN.

Argentum Juniata Said to be In Good Ore and Preparing to Ship Heavily —Messrs. Bolles and Hagerman and a New Deal.

Aspen, Colo., March 21.—[Special.]—A business man[illegible] operations in the Aspen-Independence and Mollie Gibson mines has leaked out that the first named property has quite a lot of ore sacked and will begin shipping within a few days. All attempts to ascertain how the rock runs have proven fruitless, although judging from the share of the 100 minutes yielded in the last shipment last week, Another consignment of the Argentum and Mollie will be made in about ten days. The contracts will be let for 50 tons, but the output will be more. The fact of the rise in Mollie Gibson has set Aspenites here to some extent agog over the mine, but if this is the fact and the rise is not resultant upon a "stock deal" no one here knows of it and the manager won't tell.

Gold on West Aspen Mountain.

Stories of the gold find on West Aspen mountain, mine and prospects have come in and options for lease and bond are in greater demand than ever. It is a small-sized gold basin as to the course of formation, and what it will be to full blast with the breaking up of winter weather there can be no doubt. Samples of the gold-bearing rock sent to Denver and Leadville for assay return excellent showing, as have also assays made here. The Denver and Leadville experts unanimously pronounce the ore a new class of copper matte, and while they do not tell the components of the ores, they are of the opinion that the ledge occupies the rock will show a [illegible] which were from samples taken from three mines—the Mary B., Copper Cliffs and West Aspen Mountain—show an average of from one-half to three-fourths ounces in gold and in silver, reaching from 3 to as high as 80 ounces. How far the ledge of matte extends is as difficult to determine, but traces of similar deposits are found distant fully a half mile to the southward of the Mary B. and adjoining properties.

Hagerman and Bolles.

An option for the purchase of a quarter interest in the Keystone and Bonanza leases on the mountain south of the city has given rise to much speculation. Francis T. Prendard is the party who obtains the option which runs 20 days from the 10th inst. Just who Prendard is acting for is not known, but it is surmised that J. J. Hagerman and R. C. Bolles are interested. Request was made with the filing of the papers not to publish, and those close to Prendard plead that they know nothing of the deal. The Bonanza is located on the western slope of Aspen mountain, and by some it is thought that the gold end reaches it.

The old Austin mine upon which thousands of dollars have been sunk without returns is at last to be heard from, in spite of the fact that pay rock has never been taken from the mine its owners have never given up and have kept men at work for what may be termed dead horse for upwards of several years. The mine is over on Richmond hill, about eight miles from the city, and if reports from reliable sources are correct, the long-hidden pay rock is within reach. Three tunnels have been driven into the mountain so that the ledge. The tunnels have an average depth of about 50 feet each and are run into by different manners in the workings. It is [illegible] to ascertain the hopes of the Austin [illegible] connect with No. 3 tunnel on the formation at a depth of 175 feet but the contact has not yet been reached although it is close by and then come the vein is expected to go up into the 4 or 5 tunnel now to be worked, as is generally all about the Austin rock is found.

Near the Austin is what is termed the Eagle group now being worked under lease with promising prospects. A tunnel of 80 feet in length has been driven and [illegible] ore is being sacked up and [illegible] are obtained in the workings.

The Cowell property also is increasing in [illegible] work. An increased force of men has been put on and in the upper levels pay rock is being mined. No shipping is to be done at present, the ore being sacked and stored in the ore house. It is the contemplation of the company to construct a wire tramway from the mine to a dump on the mountain side, where it will be sacked up at the convenience of [illegible] over expenses in the way of [illegible] and packing has been added to the cost of each ton. The company will open up a large area of stoping ground in what is supposed to be the richest section of the property. The mine is owned by a close corporation and is not on the market.

AN OLD TIMER TALKS

About the Past and the Future of the Carbonate Camp.

J. L. Loomis, an old resident of Leadville, who has just returned from a visit to that city, since first he made it many years, says: It may, perhaps, be permitted to tell how delighted I was, upon a recent visit to that camp, after a long time away, to find that the same old spirit of faith, self-reliance, enthusiasm and irresistible push that characterized its early infancy and vigorous childhood was still dominant in its sturdy manhood, and still leading to results sometimes amazing and in the aggregate truly astonishing. There is a certain personal gratification in knowing that one has not been a false prophet, but a far greater pleasure in realizing that the many of my old-time predictions concerning the progress and future greatness of the camp, including the advent of Brooce hill as a great center of mining activity and production, seemed but the outburst of an unreasonable enthusiasm, but if a single forecast has proven faulty I am blind to results. Pardon me, then, if I venture further to predict that the time is not far distant when fresh disclosures of Leadville's reserved riches will prove fully as astonishing as anything in the past. Only the back door to Breece hill has thus far been opened. The great central ore bodies, located between the porphyries and the perhaps greater bodies of the lower contact chutes, still lie unmolested. The waiting mysteries of Little Ellen hill will soon have solution. The deep trending ore troughs to the north of Big Evans gulch are just being entered upon; while the wealth of ore to the west of Carbonate hill will add scores of millions to the product of the next decade.

The outlying districts will yet reveal many new phases of formation and ore deposition. There is much that is still mysterious in Carbonate and Iron hills. Outside the trend of known ore chutes there are many unexplored tracts where formation at depth is still conjectural. There is yet a wider border for expansion. The evidence of ore under the city was simply speculative for many years; it is now a rich reality. Who shall mark the border line to the southward and westward? There is yet no known limit of expansion. Indeed, so broad is the field of possible value that scores of years must elapse before the preliminary work of examination can possibly be completed. The more experienced mining men of Leadville fully understand this fact; hence their absolute faith in the permanency of Leadville's output.

The Leadville man of today has an air of laudable pride in the past and perfect satisfaction with the present. True, he would prefer the ratio of 16 to 1, but is doing so well without it, that he feels thankful of what he has. But his satisfaction does not lead to inactivity. His unbounded faith in the future impels him to bolder and bolder ventures, which in turn justify his confidence by their splendid results. This is what has made Leadville the first of mining camps. Leadville is truly a self-made camp. But for the brave efforts of its own citizens after the great slump of 1893 its progress would have been greatly retarded for many years. No wonder the citizen of Leadville feels proud of his record. He deserves the respect and good will of all Colorado. Instead of reviling with his silvery milk and golden butter to some outlet peak beside the salt waters in the distant East, or building his castle on the Hudson, he feels thousands at his door through his investments at home, and adds by his enterprise to the general prosperity of his State. Next in honor to him are those citizens of Colorado who have used their Leadville profits to promote great enterprises and add to the prosperity of their own localities. Can Denver and Colorado Springs ever pay their debt of gratitude to these public spirited men who have so lavishly contributed to their upbuilding? And let them not forget that Leadville should come in for grateful remembrance, because the Carbonate Camp made these blessings possible. While embracing their new love of a golden Cripple, let them not wholly cast off the old carbonate love whose memory they should tenderly cherish.

GREAT SAVING OF VALUES.

The Use and Effectiveness of Cyanide for Saving Gold Ore.

The use and effectiveness of a weak solution of cyanide of potassium as a means of extracting gold from the rock was the subject of a very interesting discourse that was delivered by Hon. William McCullough of Auckland, New Zealand, last night.

It was attentively listened to by a [illegible] Salt Lake Tribune. To-[illegible] the blue-gray and widely-set eyes shadowed by heavy brows; a large, mobile mouth, showing teeth somewhat defective; the muscular arms and [illegible] somewhat long and well-shaped head, gracefully poised on a superb neck. The dark-brown hair was worn in a curl, and the small waist well set off by neatly fitting garb.

The portrait that best represents the man is doubtless that as a Virginia colonel painted by Peale about this period. The lack of expression which marks later portraits proceeds in part from the growing tendency of expression which marked the face during the most important periods of his public career, but is also due in part to his false teeth, which unfortunately detracted from his appearance. It may be added that the early loss of his teeth was more than possibly due to his great fondness for sweets. This fondness is apparent in certain ways, particularly for orders given for them at various times. On one occasion it was advanced that the sweets were rather for Mrs. Washington than the General. But his wife's fondness for sweets may be attributed to her noted housewife qualities, as connected with the pleasure that they gave Washington. We know by his sister Betty's letter of his extreme liking for honey, which, she says, "I noted on your last visit and have sent you a supply." His fondness for a good table dates from his early life, and one of the few allusions to hardships in the field related to his unsatisfactory table. As might be expected of a large man of very active life, his appetite was excellent, and he enjoyed a good and well-served meal, over which he lingered long, indulging in nuts and Madeira. An excellent cook seemed indispensable to his comfort—as especially appears in the last years of his life, when the loss of a runaway slave affected his domestic comfort to such an extent that he broke over his resolution of several years' standing against ever again purchasing a slave, and entered into negotiations for one, so that his table might be properly cared for.

The incessant use of his eyes in writing, together with the bad light (candles) of that period, affected his eyesight so that by the time he was 50 he was obliged, to use spectacles for reading and writing. But the use of these appears to have been generally confined to hours of seclusion.

The story that he never smiled is to be classed with many other unfounded legends. So much of anxiety and wearing responsibility entered into his life that he was more often serious than gay. Here and there acquaintances speak of his smiles, as a matter of course. Senator Maclay tells us not only of his smiling at a state dinner, but adds that he played with his fork. Lear mentions incidentally that he smiled during his last illness, when speech failed. From other sources it is learned that his smile gave an unusual beauty to Washington's face.

The theater, cards and horse-racing are said to have been among the amusements to which Washington was inclined next to his favorite sport of fox-hunting. His extreme fondness for fox-hunting is shown by his diary for January and February, 1768, when it is recorded that he followed the hounds 16 days. At 65 he wrote that he was still fond of the chase, which he occasionally indulged in till near his death. We are told that in the use of spirituous liquors from boyhood up Washington followed "what was practically the universal custom." To [illegible] his favorite beverages were Madeira wine, porter, small beer and cider. One of the first purchases after his marriage was a pipe of the best old Madeira." Six [illegible] years he extended at his first [illegible] the usual post-election hospitality, which, in these days, consisted in the minimum amount of food and with the maximum amount of spirits. We find him paying an account for such entertainment for some 40 voters, where the account was three shillings for food and 7 for liquors. The capacity of the average drinker may, perhaps, be placed at three quarts at a sitting, as derived from [illegible] gallons of punch, the bowls of punch, 60 gallons of wine and 22 gallons of beer. Washington, who was not priscian, expressed his surprise at their moderation, and wrote his agent that he feared he had not been liberal enough, and expressed the hope that he had not neglected those who had voted in the opposition.

His reflective mind and acute observation soon noted the ravages made by drink, and doubtless continued that personal moderation which never permitted him to run into excess of any kind. In the Provincial army, when general charges of drunkenness were made against the Virginia troops, there was no word against Washington personally. He had, moreover, thus early deplored it as a serious vice, forbade it by stringent orders and applied a hundred lashes to every man found drunk. Still later he wrote that "dram-shops served to ruin the proprietor and those who made the most frequent application to them," and in advising his nephew, he adds, "Il frain from drink, which is a source of all evil and the ruin of half the workmen of this country."

In the eighteenth century games of chance and betting were universal practices in Virginia, and from Washington's earliest accounts it is known that from the age of 16 he indulged moderately therein. That most insidious form of gambling, the lottery, was an especial favorite, being resorted to for the purpose of raising funds for charity, church use, or public improvements. Active and zealous as Washington was in promoting plans for the public benefit or in extending a helping hand to others, it is not surprising to find that the tickets of the Mountain Road lottery in 1768 were signed by him, and that he spent 10 therein. In December, 1769, we find him engaged for three successive evenings in "drawing Colonel Moore's lottery." Now and then some one who in that day was called "straight-laced" ruffled the public complacency by objecting on moral grounds to lotteries. But Washington evidently failed to justly estimate their demoralizing influence, countenanced, as they were, by charity and church.

In the lottery authorized by Congress, for the benefit of the incipient Washington city, Washington invested, and thought it a proper present to send a ticket to a favorite child, Lincoln Lear, with the hope that he might profit largely thereby. It illustrates the eighteenth century standpoint to find Washington interfering in a letter on public business during the war a request to his friend to "examine if any of the enclosed tickets came up prizes." He evidently did not associate lottery tickets with gambling any more than the modern stock-broker associates his "puts" and "calls" of today with the same vice. To his nephew, Bushrod, we find him writing, "Avoid gambling, a vice productive of every possible ill."

THE BICYCLE COSTUME.

What Is Now Considered Proper for Women.

The proper length for the skirt is now conceded to be about to the top of the boots; no shorter, and for hall riding even longer. The fullness is all in the back, but there is so much gathering over the hips and width below that the outlines of the figure are becomingly hidden. On the correct cut of the skirt depends the beauty of the costume, which may be made of a cheap material, if only it hang well.

There are two ways this season of arranging the fullness of the skirt at the back. One has it all beneath the folded-over pleats which meet at the back; the other has two box-pleats, double like many of the walking costumes. The latter fashion looks rather better off the wheel, but the former looks best when riding, for the folds hang more gracefully.

The most becoming style for the waist is the Norfolk jacket, but this season the tailed-in Eton jacket is more popular. The Norfolk jacket has the pleats sewed down and [illegible] and there is none of the ugly bulk [illegible] formerly condemned that garment for stout women. It should be made to come quite below the waist-line and with full skirt effect.

At the neck it is cut open just enough to show the necktie—the four-in-hand fashionable once again—and has small flat revers. The sleeves of a correct bicycle costume are much smaller than for other gowns, and are invariably of the leg-of-mutton shape.

When the Eton jacket is worn it must be very carefully fitted, and the front have turned-back revers, which are broad at the shoulders and taper in at the waist. A full silk front is part of this costume, and is worn with a narrow turned-down collar, supposed to be the same as boys wear with their Eton suits. While the Norfolk jacket can be made becoming alike to thin or stout women, the Eton jacket is never becoming to a woman with short waist and broad hips. Large hips may, according to classic lines, be very handsome; they certainly do not tend to graceful effect when riding a wheel, and the costume that will modify them is the best for women in general.

The bicycle skirt should not have any facing on the inside. The desired weight and finish can be given by a broad leather band or rows of machine-stitching, and through a broad hem or facing turned up on the outside.

There are many devices for the placket-hole, and the skirts that quite do away with it in the back and have the front-breadth button at each side are the smartest in appearance as well as the most comfortable to manage. Where buttons are not liked, invisible hooks and eyes on a flap answer every purpose.—Harper's Bazar.

A SEAL BOBBERY.

Pop Dever Runs It, and Maine Folks Think He Has Money Stowed Away.

"Some day, when old Pop Dever dies," said a Maine man, "his relations, if he has any, will be apt to find quite a snug little fortune stowed away in his cabin, if that is the place where he has stowed it away. That is the general belief anyhow, for old Pop has been bobbing for seals a good many years now, and has taken the proceeds of his fishery home with him regularly. Some of the proceeds is always rum and tobacco, and everybody knows where he stows that away.

"But rum and tobacco don't use up all the proceeds, not by a good deal. Old Pop takes back a nice little pot of cash every trip, and as he lives alone, and as there is no way where he lives that he can get rid of it, unless he chucks it into the ocean, folks can't see why he won't leave a snug little fortune stowed away somewhere on his island which he dies. Old Pop must have gathered in quite a lot of money bobbing for seals.

"I mean bobbing for seals, don't I? No, I don't mean bobbing for eels. I mean bobbing for seals. It isn't likely that there is another seal bobbery in the world. Old Pop Dever started this one, and ought to have a patent on it. He lives on a little island off the Maine coast, not far from what is known as the Seven Hundred Acre Island. No one else lives there, for there isn't room enough for any more, I guess. A good many seals sport and forage around there, and the way Old Pop captures them is this:

"He takes strong poles 10 or 12 feet long and ties to each pole a dozen or so of codfish hooks, with lanyards six feet long. These hooks he baits with herring. He anchors and buoys this queer fishing tackle so that the baited hooks lie just below the surface of the water. The seals are attracted by the bait and come along and gobble the herring, taking in the hooks at the same time. The seals can't get away, and Old Pop rows among them, taps them on the head with a club and tows them to his island, where he skins them and cures the fur.

"He finds a ready and profitable market for his hides and oil, chiefly in Bangor. Old Pop delivers a cargo once a week during the sealing season, and has never been further away from his island than Bangor during all the years he has operated his bobbery. When the seal season is over, he fishes and shoots wild fowl, and does a profitable trade in these lines. So folks can't see why there isn't a nice thing waiting on that rocky little island for Old Pop's heirs, if he has any heirs." New York Sun.

THE POLE.

If the north pole has really been found, it won't be long before a British flag will be nailed to it. Philadelphia Record.

Nansen can't bring the pole home. He's hemmed in by ice. It's nonsense to ask why he doesn't use the axis of the earth to cut it. Philadelphia Times.

Now that a Norwegian explorer is said to have discovered the north pole it is time for Great Britain to put in a claim to the proprietorship of it.—Chicago Record.

It would be wise for those who declare that Dr. Nansen could not have found the north pole to wait a short time till they hear what Dr. Nansen himself has to say about it. Baltimore American.

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M'KINLEY AT HOME.

Ohio's Candidate For the Republican Nomination.

POLITICS HIS BUSINESS NOW

But He May Again Practice Law.

Out of His Profession For Nearly a Quarter of a Century, He Talks About His Plans. Much In Demand For Speeches. Takes a Philosophical View of His Candidacy.

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CANTON, O., March 20. A good many men have to go away from home to find a full measure of appreciation. Major William McKinley, popular as he is in other places, finds his warmest admirers and supporters in his old home the home of his young manhood, of his marriage, of his professional experience and of his first political triumphs. The people of Canton are as proud of their distinguished fellow townsman as though they shared in his fame. When he returned to them, in January, a simple citizen, after a quarter of a century of life in congress and in the governor's mansion at Columbus, they gave him welcome of a long lost brother.

Mr. McKinley is so well known that you can't possibly miss his house if you ask your way. From the toddling children to the old men, every person you meet on the streets knows where Mr. McKinley lives.

A gentleman, a stranger in the city, inquired recently of one of two little girls where Major McKinley lived. The little girl addressed looked very much disconcerted. "I don't know just where he lives," she said, and she added apologetically, "but I'm a Democrat, and I don't live in this town. But Flora knows."

And Flora, who was the other little girl, gave the information.

By an odd combination of conditions Major McKinley brought his wife back from Columbus to the house to which he had brought her, a bride, 25 years ago next May. He had sold it when they broke up housekeeping, and it had been occupied continuously since, but when he was looking for a home in Canton it happened that his old home was vacant, and so he leased it. It is the first time in a great many years he has known what it is to have a home. He lived in hotels in Washington and in Columbus. Mrs. McKinley says she is "out of politics" now and takes great comfort in her home life. Probably Mr. McKinley wishes he was out, too, for 14 or 15 hours of his day are spent in his office, on the ground floor of his house, attending chiefly to political matters. There is a serious responsibility resting on the "man who may be president." Mr. McKinley does not let it weigh very heavily on his mind, but it consumes most of his time.

His Home In Canton.

The McKinley house stands on North Market street, about ten minutes' walk from the courthouse, from which all distances are measured. It is a modest double frame house, painted yellow. One side is gabled. A veranda stretches across the front of the dwelling. The front door is opened by a colored man, who guides callers to the reception room at the left of the entrance if their mission is social, or to the office at the right if they are on business bent. Politics is business.

Mr. McKinley's office is a large, square room, against which walls stand half a dozen bookcases of polished oak, their shelves well filled. A capacious roll top desk of cherry opposite the doorway is for Mr. McKinley's own use. A table in the middle of the room is covered with books. There are many comfortable chairs, most of them provided with rockers.

Beyond the office is the dining room. When I called on Mr. McKinley by appointment one afternoon recently, he was at luncheon. He came into his office presently with a pleasant greeting. Mr. McKinley's manner is attractive. He smiles at you when he takes your hand and holds it for a moment in his. He does not shake it, but merely grasps it and then lets it go. Then he sits down and puts his hands a little way into his trousers pockets under the spreading tail's of his Prince Albert coat. That frock coat is one of Mr. McKinley's trademarks. He never exchanges

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
(At the beginning of his legal career, aged 21.)

it for a cutaway or a short jacket. With the frock coat he wears a "wing" collar of medium height, with a narrow bow of black.

Mr. McKinley keeps a box of cigars close at hand in his office, and he smokes pretty steadily. Usually he hangs his hands in his pockets as he talks, but occasionally he rubs his right hand over his pale, smooth shaven face.

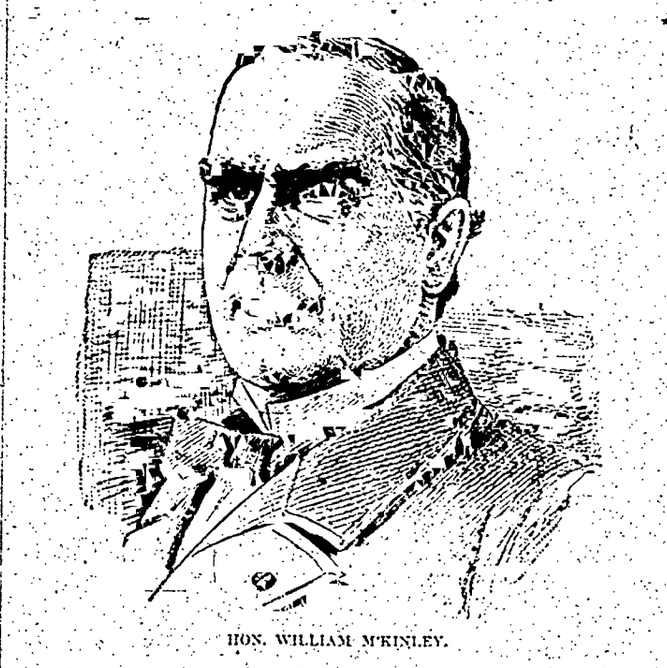
Busy Day and Night.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until midnight, or even later, Mr. McKinley is occupied constantly. He says he has very little time for reading, though that is one of his favorite recreations. The reading of newspapers, of course, is one of his daily occupations. He sees every day the principal journals from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg and New York, and his mail is swelled by newspaper contributions from friends. A few days ago an Ohio man sent him a scrapbook filled with clippings about himself. And he receives many letters every day containing personal paragraphs clipped from the newspapers. He told me laughingly that he read the paragraphs about himself, good and bad, when he had time. But he is not collecting them, and he is making no effort to keep up with the product of the paragraph mill. If he did, he would have time for nothing else.

"I have not gone back to my law practice yet," said Major McKinley when I asked him about his profession. "I have not practiced law since 1878. I may have tried a few cases since, but I have not been in active practice. I found when I had been in congress a few years that my public duties were too absorbing, and I gave up the law. When I came back here, where I first practiced law, it was natural for people to think that I intended to take it up again. But I have not the time to do so now, and if I had the time I would want to devote it to resting."

I asked Mr. McKinley if he liked his profession and if he expected to return to it.

"I like the law very much," he said, "and I expect to take it up again in time. I will practice in Canton probably. This



HON. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

is where my practice began. I came here in 1867, when this was a town of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants. It has 25,000 now.

His First Law Case.

"What was my first case? Well, I believe my first court experience was in a replevin case on appeal, given to me by an older lawyer. Before that I suppose I had had some practice in the justices' courts. That is the way a young lawyer in a country town usually begins."

Mr. McKinley said he had never had a particular fancy for any branch of his professional work. He had been engaged in some criminal practice, particularly when he was prosecuting attorney, but most of his experience had been in the civil courts. He always practiced law in Canton, but his active professional experience ranged through only 11 years, while he has been in public life more than 20 years. He has varied his official duties by writing on economic questions for the magazines. Lately he has not been able to carry on this work because his time has been so well occupied. Every time he makes a public speech he has to prepare himself as fully as though he intended to send the material to a magazine over his signature. He dictates his speeches to a stenographer in advance of delivery, but he does not commit them to memory, and he does not often use notes. When he has prepared a speech, he reads it over carefully, preserving the main points and the illustrations. The connecting phrases form themselves out of his thoughts on the lines of the original composition. When in the course of conversation I spoke to Mr. McKinley about the recently published charge that he had modified his tariff views, he quoted to me almost verbatim the words of his Chicago speech:

"It may be asked what the next Republican tariff law will provide. I cannot tell you. I cannot tell you what the rates will be, but they will measure the difference between American and European conditions and will be fully adequate to protect ourselves from the invasion of our markets by oriental products to the injury of American labor and will in no case be too low to protect and exalt American labor and promote and increase American production. I cannot better answer this grave question than by an illustration of Mr. Lincoln's. Some one asked him how long a man's legs ought to be. He said: That is a very serious question, and I have given much thought to it a great many times. Some should be longer and some shorter, but I want to tell you that a man's legs ought always to be long enough to reach from his body to the ground.' And so I tell you, my inquiring free trade friend, that the legs of the next Republican tariff law will be long enough to firmly support the American body politic, sustain its public treasury, lift up our national credit and uphold the dignity and independence of American labor and the enterprises and occupations of the American people.

His Tariff Views Unchanged.

"My views on the tariff question," he said, "were expressed very fully in the campaign of 1892, when I went everywhere, and they were repeated in 1895, when I made a number of speeches. What I said in Chicago was plain enough, and I do not see how I can add anything to it."

Mr. McKinley said he did not care to talk about the policy of the Republicans in the present congress, or, in fact, about any public matter except as he discussed them in his public speeches. These speeches are the careful expressions of matured thought, and they cover his opinions fully. When the presidency was suggested, Mr. McKinley smiled and said, "I am a good deal of a philosopher, you know," from which one may draw the inference that Mr. McKinley is not lying awake nights wondering whether he is going to be honored by the St. Louis convention next June.

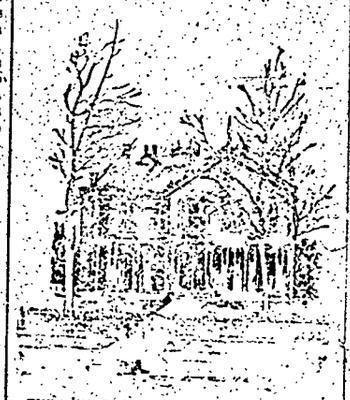
When asked whether he was going east very soon, he said: "I have no plans for the future except that I hope and expect to stay in Ohio for a long time. Mrs. McKinley and I may run away for a little while, but most of my time will be spent right here."

And this is the way Major McKinley spends his time when he is at home: He breakfasts at about half past 7 or 8 o'clock. After breakfast he goes over his mail. Unlike most public men, he opens and reads all the letters addressed to him, and they are of [illegible] mail is typical [illegible] of preparation [illegible]. Of crank letters and begging letters there are a few. Then there are invitations to dinners and political gatherings in every in almost every state of the Union. All these Mr. McKinley examines. His secretary, Mr. Bayle, joins him shortly after breakfast. Mr. McKinley turns over to him some letters which require only formal replies. To others he dictates answers. A few he answers with his own pen. It takes half the morning to dispose of this mail, and as visitors keep the electric doorbell tinkling at brief intervals the last letter is seldom answered before luncheon. Luncheon is at 1 or 1:30 o'clock. After that there is more mail, and there are more visitors. Dinner is at 6:30, and in the evening there are often visitors who come to call socially on Major McKinley and his wife, and sometimes there are other social duties to fulfill. Mr. McKinley does not go out very often, though. He does not have time.

The visitors through the day are of many classes. There are friends who have stopped at Canton between trains to pay their respects. There are politicians who are conducting Mr. McKinley's campaign in Ohio and in other states. Though the work which is being done outside the state is done without consulting him, Mr. McKinley hears something of what is going on through the representatives of the Ohio state committee, who are conducting his campaign. Some people call to ask indorsements for appointments under the state government. Some are delegates sent to invite him to attend banquets.

Always Accessible.

None of these visitors has any difficulty in seeing Mr. McKinley. He is in his office all day long, and he sees every one who comes on any legitimate business. This simplicity is one attribute which has endeared Ohio's candidate to people all over the country, for in his campaigning he has visited all but the most distant states, and he has met hundreds of thousands of voters. He is fortunate in having a remarkably good memory for faces and names. One of the young men of Canton whom I met spoke with some pride of the fact that when he called to pay his respects to Major McKinley last January he was addressed by name, although he had



THE M'KINLEY RESIDENCE AT CANTON, O.

met the major only once or twice before and had never called on him in more than a year. Nothing contributes more surely to the popularity of a public man than the special gift of memory for names and faces. Mr. Blaine possessed this gift in a remarkable degree. So does Major McKinley.

Next to this quality as a creator of popularity is the ability to make good speeches. It helped elect Benjamin Harrison to the presidency, and to this day Democrats of national eminence join with Republicans in admiring comment on that famous series of speeches which Candidate Harrison delivered [illegible] years ago. Mr. McKinley has been called a speechmaker lately. Hardly a week passes without bringing some appeal to utterance from the famous Ohioan delivered at banquet or political meeting. The best test of their value is that newspapers everywhere publish them. "Organs" of political candidates devote unlimited space to the utterances of their favorites, but when newspapers, without regard to party bias, publish the speeches of public men, there is something in them of value to the general reader. With the possible exception of the ubiquitous Chauncey Depew, Mr. McKinley is the most widely quoted orator of today.

All these special gifts and personal attributes have made for Major McKinley a personal following which, threatens to overthrow the plans of the men who are known as leaders of the Republican party—the men who like to dictate nominations and control administrations. He has become within the last two months an amazing feature of the Republican situation. Classed in the early part of the campaign with Mr. Reed as one of the leaders on the first ballot in the national convention, but bound to be put aside in time for some dark horse agreed upon in conference, Major McKinley developed such strength recently that the other chief candidates became fearful that he would be nominated on the first ballot. So several dark horses have been trotted out of their stalls. Quay in Pennsylvania, Manderson in Nebraska and Cullom in Illinois. It seems to be now a question whether the McKinley opposition can hold the "favorite sons" before the convention long enough to make a combination on one candidate. A like effort failed in the convention which nominated Blaine 12 years ago, though in that convention a test vote showed that the anti-Blaine element was in the majority.

Major McKinley's friends believe that if the convention could be held tomorrow he would be nominated. But, strange things may happen between today and the 7th of June. JAMES R. SANDERSON.

He Paid.

"Just a moment, sir," said a pleasant faced man to a stylishly dressed young man who was about to take the New Haven train the other day.

"Well, what is it?"

"You didn't pay your bill at the hotel."

"Whew! Why, I clean forgot!"

"Of course. Here it is—$12."

"Well, did I [illegible]? I was in a hurry, and it slipped my mind. Here's your money."

"Thanks! It will be 50 more for the cab and my services, you know."

"Two dollars—yes—here it is. Well, by George, but I'm ever made that blunder before! Why, you must have thought I meant to 'beat the hotel!'"

"Oh, no! You were rushed and forgot it. Good day, sir!"

"Did he forget?" I asked the 'shadow' from the hotel as the other passed out to the train.

"That's the best way to put it," he laughingly replied. "It isn't to be supposed that a man can pack up and get his value out of a hotel and forget that he owes for three days, but we'll give him the benefit of the doubt."

"And how did you catch on?"

"Um! If you were posted on the tricks of the profession, you might want my place!" New York Journal.

Sugar Creek Township.

Sugar Creek township will go down in history as the only place north of Mason and Dixon's line where resolutions of secession were presented at a public meeting, debated and passed. Sugar Creek township at that time was the best developed and most thickly settled strip of land in this part of Indiana. One Saturday afternoon, Feb. 15, 1861, a public meeting was held in the schoolhouse, at which, with only one dissenting voice, it was resolved that "if after all peaceable efforts have been made to keep the several states united in one grand confederacy, they must divide, and we must be cast with one or the other portion, we do of choice prefer to be attached to the southern Confederacy."

The resolution was published in the Louisville daily papers, all of which contain lengthy editorials, in which it was claimed that the action of the voters of Sugar Creek township, Shelby county, Ind., voiced the sentiments of almost all the people of the western states. Yet no county furnished more soldiers in proportion to its population than did Shelby county. In two weeks' time after Sumter fell two full companies were organized and ready for the field, and three more were in course of organization. Indianapolis News.

Something Hot.

Nothing is so unmistakable as the odor of scorched wool, and nothing more inevitably conveys a sense of domestic calamity. It may recall that dismal day when we burned our Sunday gowns or Sunday go to meeting jacket by too close acquaintance with the fire. There is one case on record, however of a burning which suggested only pleasant ideas.

One day little Polly was driving with the rest of the family when a disagreeable odor penetrated the air, doubtless proceeding from one of the country houses which they were then passing.

"Something is burning," said one of the company, sniffing the air.

"Feathers," suggested another.

"Hair."

"Flannel."

"I think I know what it is," piped up little Polly in all seriousness. "I've got a piece of peppermint in my mouth, and it burns my tongue awfully." Pearson's Weekly.

G. O. TAYLOR WHISKIES
QUALITY NEVER VARIES.
First Sold May, 1873.
BOTTLED PURE
MEDICINALLY
For MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' PRESCRIPTIONS.
Sold by Licensed Dealers
EVERYWHERE.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
GENUINE has our FIRM NAME on FACE and NECK LABEL
TRADE SUPPLIED BY
WOLFE LONDON R, Grocer
W. A. HOVER & CO, Wholesale Druggists
DENVER, COLO.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles, and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

SURE CURE FOR PILES
DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. [illegible]
DR. BO-SAN-KO, Phila., Pa.

The Man Who Takes the Burlington
[illegible]
ideas so four times out of five, because he believes no other road will give him equally good value for his money.
And he is right.
No other road will—or can Omaha, Peoria, Chicago, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis—you can reach them all via the Burlington.
Tickets and full information on application to the local ticket agent or by address ing
G. W. VALLERY, General Agent, Denver.

GOSHEN BROS.,
Manufacturers of
Pressed and Common Brick
Contractors in brick work, plastering and cementing. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done.
OFFICE, 109 NORTH TEJON STREET.

Why Are We Doing The Business

Because we have the goods and make the prices. Each week is better than the last, and we begin to feel that our efforts are being appreciated. "The handsomest line of Spring Goods at the Lowest Prices," of anyone in the city is the expression that greets us every day. No wonder we are encouraged to keep up these low prices. Something new each week and the prices will convince you that this week will be

[illegible] THE BEST OF ALL.

Dry Goods.

A Two Hour Sale
MONDAY MORNING
From 10 to 12.
We will sell an 8-yd dress pattern of 36 inches wide, Selwyn suiting for 39c. 12 styles to select from.
BLACK FAILLE SILK—Soft finish and pure silk, worth $1.25 a yard for 68c.
MIXED SUITINGS—A line that we sold from 65c to 75c, for this week only 21c.
BLACK CREPON—All wool, 42 inches wide, worth $1 a yard, cut price 79c.
WHITE DIMITY—In stripes and checks, worth 10c a yard, special price 5c.
COLORED PIQUES—With figure very pretty and serviceable, worth 20c a yard for 12½c.
TURKEY RED DAMASK—Fast color and 62 inches wide, worth 25c, sale price 16c a yard.
GILT BELTS—New styles worth 50c, sale price 19c.

Shocs.

Ladiz' and Gentz'
$3 You should try a pair of our Goodyear welt shoes. Nothing better made. All styles of toes. $3
The latest novelties in tans for gents', $2, $2.50 and $3.
Special—Ladies dongola Oxford, opera and square toe, patent tip, only $1 per pair.
SPECIAL TAN OXFORD SALE—$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2. Our safety school shoe can't be beat for quality and price; 75c and $1.
Make this store your Shoe Store, you'll get the best and newest things in footwear always at the right prices.

Basement Bargains.

Fine table glasses worth 5c each, sale price 2c.
A handsome 8 inch berry dish worth 25c for 6c.
A nickel plated alarm clock, runs 31 hours at one winding; worth $1.50 only 55c.

Clothing.

Men's all wool black diagonal suits in the latest spring styles, should sell at $15. Our price for next week $9.
Men's all wool Scotch tweed and black cheviots, former price $12, our marked down price $10.
An elegant assortment of Men's all wool pants spring shades that sold regular at $4.50, now $3.50
Children's suits, spring patterns, ages 4 to 14, regular price $5, special for next week $2.98.
Well made knee pants, sizes 3 to 6, made to sell at 90c, reduced price 38c.

Furnishings.

Men's all wool light weight underwear, sell regular at $1.40 a garment, this week only $1.15.
A new spring line of the celebrated Howard shirts have just arrived, should sell regular at $1.50, they are now selling at $1.
The N. B. Corset in drab, white and black, worth 85c, sale price 48c.
A beautiful line of the latest spring styles in neck wear ties, four-in-hand & bows, from 22c to 95c.

THE BEE HIVE
125-131 S. Tejon, Opp. Alamo Hotel.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
RICHARD A. McCURDY PRESIDENT
STATEMENT
For the year ending December 31 1895

Assets	$221,213,721 33
Liabilities	194,317,157 58
Surplus	$26,896,563 75
Total Income	$45,597,430 51
Total Paid Policy-holders in 1895	$23,126,728 45
Insurance and Annuities in force	$599,074,453 78
Net gain in 1895	$61,647,645 36

NOTE—Insurance merely written is discarded from this Statement as wholly misleading, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in cash is included.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.
CHARLES A. PEABODY Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual

Report of the Examining Committee
Office of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York
February 11, 1896

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 18th day of December last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1895, and to certify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.

The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the statement is in all particulars correct and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.

In making this certificate the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.

[illegible] H. C. FAHNESTOCK
CHAS. R. HENDERSON
JAMES C. HOLDEN
WM. P. DIXON
J. H. HEADEN
COMMITTEE

ROBERT A. GRANNISS Vice-President

WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager
ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President
FREDERIC CROMWELL, Treasurer
EUGENE McCLINTOCK, Actuary

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A CUP OF MARKS' TEA AT NIGHT
MOVES THE BOWELS IN THE MORNING
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Cut Flowers.
Roses, Carnations, Violets, Roman Hyacinths Lilies, etc. Also fine assortment of potted plants for decorative purposes at very low prices. Call and see them at
William Clark, The Florist.

JOHN LENNOX,
120 S. Tejon St.
REED GOODS } New designs that are truly home beautifiers. Comfortable, durable and easily kept clean.
FOLDING BEDS } The kind the people want, cheaper than ever before. Special feature is new suspension spring being combination of woven wire, coil and wire cable.
See mantel advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Balden's
FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.
Fine Display of Children's Summer Bonnets.
The Greatest Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Pretty Neckwear for Evening.
THIS WEEK'S SPECIALTY:
ENGLISH BRIGHTON GLOVES, All Sizes and Colors,
[illegible] 1-2 TO 1-3.
Balden's Fancy Dry Goods Store,
113 N. TEJON STREET. COLORADO SPRINGS.

Broughams, Victorias and Traps.
ALL STYLES, SIZES AND QUALITIES.

Beautiful Designs. Reasonable Prices
When in Denver drop in and see the many styles of Vehicles, Family Carriages, etc. Nearly one hundred varieties to select from.
The Robertson & Doll Carriage Company
DENVER, COLORADO.

Three Gold Medals and Twelve first-class premiums Awarded for Artistic Photography.
ALFRED FREEMAN,
Artist in Portrait and Landscape Photography.
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The Quickledge Partners.

By JOHN HABBERTON.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Author.)

It was certainly a very odd partnership. Deacons, scholars, men of the world and rowdies may be found in many climes, but it is not so easy to find a deacon, a scholar, a man of the world and a rowdy associated as business partners. Still harder is it to find such a quartet living peaceably in one small house and eating their meals from the same table. Yet Deacon Purkins, Professor Bagg, Major Wynde and Joe Backsey were the sole, joint and equal owners of the Quickledge claim and resided together in a small but amicably blessed be the amenities enforced by lucre! as if they had been lifelong acquaintances.

The deacon was a man of means; the professor was a metallurgist; the major was an excellent manager and general business man, while Joe, who originally discovered the "indications" at Quickledge and disclosed them to his partners, received one-fourth of the profits of the concern for services already rendered.

The deacon was extremely religious, as rightly became a deacon; the professor was a church member in good standing; the major was a man of high moral tone, but Joe was neither moral, religious nor a church member. He was good natured, generous, brave, healthy, handsome and according to his own opinion extremely high toned, but his ideas of propriety were utterly at variance with those possessed by his partners. He agreed perfectly with them on general principles, but his ideas of the application of said principles were lamentable in the extreme. He despised an indolent man as heartily as did either the deacon, the major or the professor, but Joe thought that poker playing for 40 hours on a stretch was industry of the most admirable sort. Joe considered theft an abominable vice, but to help himself to a horse which some other rowdy had stolen somewhere was to him a perfectly legitimate operation. He agreed with the deacon that murder was a most horrible crime, but the earnestness of his deprecation was rather modified by his maintaining that to shoot a man for cheating at cards was not only an excusable act, but a very necessary one.

Once a month the accounts of the Quickledge claim were settled, and a division of the profits was made. Three of the partners deposited their gains in the Spurtip National bank, but Joe's were always carried to Slipson's "Pride of Spurtip" saloon, where they disappeared under the influences of cards and bottles. During the progress of this funding operation, which usually consumed from three days to a week, Joe's place at the table remained unfilled, and the deacon's pious ears were untortured by Joe's good natured misapplication of Scriptural language, but when his money was gone Joe would return and lead such an exemplary life that the deacon could almost believe that Joe had met with a change of heart. But after several repetitions of Joe's peculiar method of spending the month the deacon determined that Joe was in special need of spiritual regeneration.

The deacon spoke to the professor about it, and the professor agreed with him. The deacon spoke to the major, and the major thought that reformation would work wonders in Joe. Then the deacon and the professor and the major discussed the matter together over their corned beef and beans, and immediately there was discernible the first coolness that had ever existed between the owners of Quickledge claim. Why men need display their worst passions in defense of their purest ideals is impossible to explain. Certain grave authorities have declared that it is due to the uninvited presence of the arch enemy of souls, while there have been shrewd observers who maintained that an inherited essence called "Old Adam" is the real cause. Be that as it may, it is certain that the three partners ended the discussion barely in time to avoid bad feeling, and that each one understood that if Joe was to be turned from the error of his ways it must be brought about by the understanding member himself without any assistance from the other two.

On the next morning as Joe sat devouring pancakes and molasses long after his partners had finished their breakfasts Joe was always terribly hungry after his regular monthly spree the deacon laid his heavy hand on Joe's shoulder and solemnly asked:

"Joseph, how do you expect to escape?"

Joe hastily closed his mouth, dropped his fork and the segments of cakes impaled thereon, reached for a hatchet and looked hastily about him.

"Not from a mortal enemy, I don't mean," said the deacon. "I think so much of you, Joseph, that I'd knock such a one down in the name of the Lord 'fore I said anything 'bout it. I mean from the devil the enemy of your soul."

"Oh!" said Joe, looking relieved and resuming operations with knife and fork.

"The wicked shall be turned into hell,' says the good book, Joseph," continued the deacon.

"Reckon I'd see most of my old quaintances ef I went thar," remarked Joe quite cheerfully as he poured molasses on a fresh plate of cakes.

"'Their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched,'" said the deacon.

"Does that refer to the worm they use in distillin whisky, pardner?" inquired Joe, pushing back his empty plate.

The deacon groaned.

"'Tain't no use wastin yer powder an ball, pardner," continued Joe in the best of temper, "fur I don't skeer wuth a gol durn." And Joe put on his hat and meandered down to the claim.

"Joe," said the professor, hastily washing his hands, "I want to speak with you a moment. Come up this way; it's a little private. Ah, don't you think it would be advisable, very desirable in fact, to change your mode of life somewhat?"

"Wal, I dunno," replied Joe with great deliberation. "Think of movin nearer the claim?"

"Ah, I don't refer to material matters so much as to ah spiritual ones," said the professor. "All the promises, you know, are conditioned on walking in right paths and maintaining a proper frame of mind."

"Look here, perfessor," said Joe, "is it religion yer a-drivin at?"

"Exactly," exclaimed the professor, raising his glasses and looking Joe full in the face.

"Then it's no go," said Joe confidentially. "The deacon's been a-tryin it on."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the professor, hastily putting on a very reserved air.

"Yes," said Joe. "Put in a reg'lar 20 keg blast, but it only fizzled. Reckon the rock's purty tough, perfessor, an not

"Then it's no go," said Joe.

much indications nohow." And Joe laughed and started to find the major and beg a cigar.

The major gave Joe an excellent cigar, promised a larger monthly dividend than the claim had ever declared before and told Joe a first rate story. Then when he had got Joe into an excellent humor he commenced moving skillfully on Joe's outworks.

"Got much money laid up, Joe?" inquired the major, with bland hypocrisy.

"Nary," replied Joe, with emphasis, and then a loud laugh at the utter absurdity of such an idea.

"Time you commenced, old fellow," said the major. "You can be well off in a few months if the claim keeps doing as well as it does now."

"No good of me savin money," replied Joe, with an oath as generous as it was unnecessary. "Somebody'd steal it."

"Nonsense," exclaimed the major. "You'll want a wife and a house to live in one of these days, and then you'll find money very handy, no matter how much you have."

"House an wife!" ejaculated Joe. "Thunder an pickaxes, major no woman 'nd her soch a galoot ez me."

"Plenty of them would quick enough," replied the major. "You're young and good looking and good natured and have plenty of good sense. All you need to do is to stop drinking, gambling, fighting, swearing"

"Major," interrupted Joe, blowing smoke from both corners of his mouth until his face was effectually clouded, "that's the identical game that two other chaps has ben a-playin on me this mornin."

"Not the deacon and the professor?" queried the major quickly and hiding his lips entirely away under his mustache.

"Jus' so," replied Joe. "One of 'em piled on the brimstone, an t'other tried sugar. But 'tain't no go, major. Fact is, I've thought a heap about it, an I've made up my mind thet what ther's so much fightin about is too much, by a long shot, fur me to git through my head. Take something. Oh, yer don't drink on duty, do yer? Well, I do, yer know," saying which Joe sauntered off to Slipson's saloon and waited patiently about until he could fall in with some one whose conversation should run in a different strain from that he had heard during the morning.

At the dinner table that day the partners did not exhibit their usual cordiality. Joe, to be sure, ate with a good appetite and told a good thing or two he had heard at the saloon, but his three partners regarded each other somewhat after the manner of three well bred dogs having designs on the same bone. The deacon and the professor felt aggrieved, and the major seemed considerably annoyed, but all were too good mannered to show any rudeness. Joe finished his meal and departed in search of more cheerful company. As he departed the deacon uttered a long sigh and exclaimed:

"Oh, the depravity of the human heart!"

"Ah, I think," said the professor, emptying his coffee cup, "that it is perhaps well to remember that the human mind is more amenable to persuasion than to force. Our friend is better tempered than most men, but he despises the sentiment of fear and is likely to be indignant when any one attempts to awaken it in him."

"The law was made for sinners," replied the deacon, with a savage kick at the cook's dog. "That's what the apostle says, and its terrors ought to be talked to 'em till they're awakened to a sense of their danger and flee from the wrath to come."

"Suppose we approach the matter in a common sense manner," suggested the major. "If we are all three going to attack Joe at once, ordinary prudence dictates that we act unitedly. Remember those two Mexicans we had, who fought about a mule that some scamp stole while they squabbled?"

The deacon was as reasonable as men generally, but when he heard the human soul compared, even distantly, with a Mexican's mule he indulged in what would have been called a decided sniff had the deacon been a lady. But neither insulting comparisons nor heterodox looseness as to means of grace was sufficient to make the deacon swerve from his clearly comprehended duty. So he exclaimed in a very decided tone:

"Straight is the path and narrer is the way, and nobody ain't got the right to make it any broader."

"I don't want to make it so," said the major rather testily, "but isn't it better to walk in any respectable road than to wander carelessly about all the gateways of hell?"

The deacon did not dare answer in the affirmative, yet had too much heart to say no, so he compromised and remained silent.

"I think," said the professor, luring a troublesome fly under a tumbler by means of a fragment of stewed dried apple and then quickly dropping the tumbler, "that the persuasive method would be ah by far the best. Show him the delights of virtue and how great they are in comparison with his sinful pleasures, and then call his attention to the many precious promises that are contained in the good book."

"And some of those which aren't in it, but which God has written just as plainly," interrupted the major.

"Well, I wouldn't be ah too sure about that," said the professor abstractedly, putting his hand before his eyes.

"Nor I nuther," said the deacon, closing his lips as tightly as if they were the doors to the safe which contained all the company's refined metal.

The major arose abruptly, and so did his partners. Instead of the three partners walking together to the claim, as was their usual custom, the professor became absorbed in a book, and the major consumed an unusual amount of time in lighting a cigar. After the deacon had been gone long enough to preclude the possibility of his being overtaken, the major started. The professor lingered over his book a few moments longer, when he also started, but was suddenly stopped by the German cook, who ran against him, exclaiming:

"Dat saloon, de Pride of Spurtip, is all afire!"

The professor took a lively double quick in the direction of the fire, for the saloon was very near the claim, and the works of the claim were of wood only. Fortunately, however, the wind was in a favorable direction, so the professor stopped and gazed at the conflagration with considerable satisfaction, for, although the professor was a very quiet man, his respect for the liquor trade was an unknown quantity.

As the saloon was of unpainted boards and unplastered, the flames made rapid progress, so that Jim Slipson, the proprietor, had barely time to save two or three armfuls of bottles. With these he retired to the opposite side of the street, where the spectators stood, and he was mournfully contemplating the effect of caloric upon alcohol when he suddenly started and exclaimed:

"Good God! Injin Mary's in the loft over the saloon!"

"Who's that?" asked the deacon, who had joined the crowd.

"She's well, not exac'ly one of your kind, deac'n," replied Jim. "She come las' night with her young un an wanted to sleep thar till mornin."

"Some poor, depraved creature, I s'pose," sighed the deacon.

"Well," said Jim, prudently massing on his front most of his outlying bottles, "I reckon Injins in general was off huntin when religion was give out, deac'n, an Mary ain't no better'n the rest. But anybody's too good to be roasted, leastways in this world," continued Jim Slipson, remembering the deacon's groundworks of belief and treating them with polite deference.

She doesn't intend to risk hers now at any rate," exclaimed the major as a dark figure dashed out of the flames, and rolling on the ground to extinguish its flaming clothing disclosed the coppery, dull, heavy, impassive features of Indian Mary.

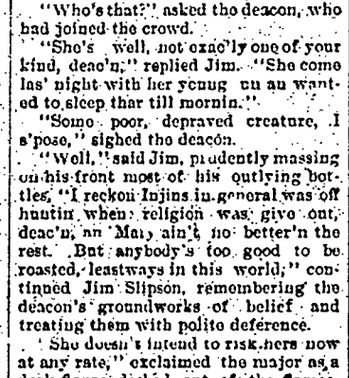
"Hooray!" shouted the crowd. Mary had been seen very often at Spurtip, but never before had Spurtip felt itself called upon to exhibit any respect for her.

It was evident that Mary had been asleep or drunk, or both, for she stood stupidly rubbing her eyes for several moments.

"Didn't you say she brought a child with her?" asked the professor of Jim Slipson.

"Good God, yes!" exclaimed Jim, seizing Mary by the shoulder and shaking her violently. "Mary! Mary! where's the young un?"

Mary stopped rubbing her eyes and stared vacantly at Jim for a moment. Then she uttered a piercing scream and



He had drawn his last dividend.

attempted to enter the burning building again. The intense heat, however, drove her back, and she stood in front of the crowd with a fierce, hopeless glare in her eyes, while every few seconds she uttered a horrible cry, half groan, half yell, which made even the most whisky hardened men shiver and turn pale.

"A hundred dollars for whoever'll get that baby!" shouted the major.

Nobody stirred. There were plenty of impecunious men at Spurtip, but none seemed inclined to earn money in exactly this manner.

"Two hundred!" cried the professor.

"Three!" roared the deacon. "It's a little heathen, an"

"'Tain't no use tryin," remarked Seventeener, ex-member of an eastern fire department. "No feller could live in that there fire more'n half a minit. He'd have to breathe, an then 'twould be all up with him."

"That you a-yellin over yer loss, Jim?" pleasantly asked Joe Backsey, edging into the crowd and patting the unfortunate barkeeper on the back.

"It's Injin Mary. Her baby's in the loft. O Lord, just listen to the poor devil!" said Jim as Mary uttered another cry.

Joe picked up a bucket of water and poured it over himself, and an instant later dashed into the flames and up the blazing ladder which led to the loft. Not a man spoke. It seemed that no one breathed for a moment. The deacon closed his eyes, and his lips were seen to move rapidly, and many men, though unused to such exercise, followed the deacon's example.

Suddenly a mighty roar broke from the crowd as Joe Backsey, hatless, hairless, boardless and almost black, emerged from the blazing building with a dirty bundle in his arms. He had nearly crossed the street when suddenly he stopped, screamed, "Catch it!" threw the child and dropped face downward on the ground.

The deacon was by his side in an instant, shouting for water and all as he tenderly turned the insensible form over.

"No go," said Seventeener, giving Joe's face a critical glance. "He's breathed the fire. I know it by his Injun nose. He won't never breathe nothin else."

"Joe, Joe!" cried the deacon, while big tears fell from his rugged face. "God hev mercy on your soul!"

From beneath the cruelly singed eyebrows and lashes Joe's good natured eyes opened. His cracked lips parted and smiled. He tried to speak, but suddenly he gasped, shivered, and then the deacon knew by the way Joe's head hung over the kind old arm that supported it that his partner had drawn his last dividend.

For some moments the crowd stood in respectful silence. Then Jim Slipson invited the crowd to open his few remaining bottles and drink deep to Joe's good luck in the next world. A stretcher was then improvised, and Joe was carried to the office of the Quickledge company. There was no formal lying in state. There was not a single flower placed on the rude catafalque, but men of all degrees crowded to see what remained of the hero, and many of them when they went away showed the first indications of soul that had ever been seen in their faces.

The three partners sat down to supper and gazed sadly at the empty chair. The major finally broke the silence.

"A Christian couldn't have died more nobly," said he.

"Christian!" exclaimed the deacon. "The publicans and harlots shall go into the kingdom 'fore you and me. We only offered our money, while he gave his life."

"Blessed be the promises," said the professor. "'Give, and it shall be given unto you.' Joe gave his life. Can we believe he will get anything less in return?"

"Ef burnt off 'rings 'll make an atonement nowadays," said the deacon, "he's done his best, and nobody could do more."

The deacon took upon himself the mournful duty and pleasure of making a headboard for his deceased partner and of painting thereon a suitable inscription. For hours did the deacon rack his brain for a passage of Scripture which would be appropriate, and he finally painted on the headboard the verse:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

But while it was drying and the deacon was absent for a few moments some heterodox person strolled in, read the inscription, and seizing the paintbrush wrote:

"How 'bout a feller that saves Injin babies thet hain't his friends?"

And thus reads the inscription to this day.

THE END.

AMERICAN FABLES.

The Camel, the Giraffe and the Rhinoceros.

The camel met the giraffe on the path leading down to the pool, and after the usually "Howdy?" had been exchanged the giraffe complainingly said:

"I was going down for a drink, but the rhinoceros stands in the path and will not let me reach the pool."

"Did you butt him?" asked the camel.

"I did, but it was no go."

"Did you pass him?"

"I did, but he only grinned at me."

"Call him names and sneer at and ridicule him?"

"Truly I did, but he grinned the more. What a shame that nature did not make me a fighter."

"My dear boy," said the camel as he coughed up an oyster can which had been tickling his stomach for three days, "I am no fighter myself, but I have learned that a little flattery goes farther than two knock downs. Come along and see me handle old Rhino."

When the two had approached within ten feet of the rhinoceros, the big beast called upon them to halt, and as they came to a stand the camel winked at the giraffe and began:

"O mighty Rhino, I have come to tell you something. It was not half an hour ago that the grasshopper was blowing around that he could wallop you in two minutes."

"He was, eh? Says he kin wallop me, does he?"

"He does, O Rhino. He's up the path about half a mile, and he says"

"Durn his hide, but I kin lick ten acres of his family before breakfast. Git out of the way, and let me go fur him."

Moral. "My long necked friend," said the camel after the pair had quenched their thirst, "there are some things you can climb over and some you can't. When you meet a thing you can't climb over, just use a little soft soap to help you dodge it."

And Dissatisfied Clam.

One day a clam, who had for some time felt that seashore life was not worth the living, decided to pay a visit to the sage. Having arrived in the presence of the wise man, he drew a long breath and began:

"Oh, sage, I am come to ask a great favor of you. As a clam I am an object of ridicule, and the funny man is always cracking jokes on me. I want to be transposed into a bird."

The sage, who was a man of great kindness of heart and had a fellow feeling for clams, waved his hand, and the clam took wings and flew away. He returned in about an hour, however, to loudly complain:

"Oh, sage, as a clam I had to only put up with ridicule, but as a buzzard I am the object of everybody's contempt."

"Well, then," replied the sage, "being as you are neither satisfied to be a clam nor a bird, I'll make a snail of you." And he forthwith gave him a soft shell and curled him up in a sand hill.

Moral. In trying to be somebody else we may be worse off than before.—Detroit Free Press.

Getting It Right.

Teacher Olga, translate the following sentence into French: My cousin Arthur is greatly attached to me.

Olga (quickly)—His name is Mar. Fliegende Blatter.

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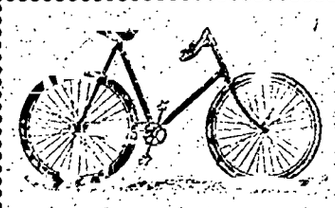

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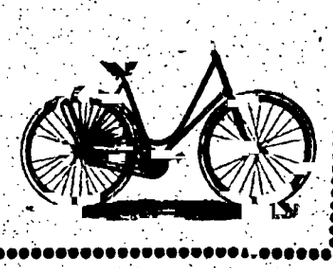

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On Statutory Grounds.

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

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Philip Hughes' friends never speak of his divorced wife, Suzanne, save in scorn unutterable, but now that many months have elapsed since she passed to her long rest I may tell the true story of her life, known only to me and one other. Should Philip Hughes read these words and recognize himself under this alias I shall not feel that I have broken a trust, only that I have planted a flower upon the forgotten grave of a suffering martyr to that most merciless tyrant Love.

She was a fisherman's daughter in a remote little spot on the coast of Maine, whither Philip Hughes hied himself after he heard that Mildred Montrose was false to him. It was Mildred's aunt who had written home from Paris that the young woman was enamored of a title, behind which lurked a man, and this, added to a six weeks' silence on the part of Mildred, sent Philip to Maine. His was a morbidly jealous nature to begin with, and the fact that Mildred possessed a fortune, and he only his talent as an artist, had sharpened that jealousy into a pointed spear, which pierced his breast from the hour he first met and loved her. It had been a case of mutual attraction mutual infatuation, in fact from the start. Philip had always declared that he should never marry; that a poor devil of an artist had no right to ask any poor girl to share his poverty, and certainly if he possessed any pride he would not marry a girl with money. Mildred had maintained that she should always distrust a man who made love to her because of the burden of her fortune. Yet when these two met at a "Ladies' day" at some club where Philip's pictures were a feature they looked in each other's eyes and "forgot, forgot," as the poem has it. Philip forgot his poverty and Mildred her fortune, and within three weeks' time they were acknowledged lovers, as completely infatuated with each other as any two beings who ever existed in "fools' paradise."

The engagement was not announced. Indeed they imagined their love to be a great secret, something quite too remarkable and sacred for other people to talk about. Yet everybody knew and talked about it, and, strange to say, everybody approved of it, with the exception of Mrs. Montrose, Mildred's aunt. Mildred was an orphan, and her money was inherited from her mother. Mrs. Montrose was her uncle's widow, a woman of colossal ambition, but slender means, and she had acted as a sort of foster mother and duenna for Mildred, who had been orphaned in her sixteenth year. Mrs. Montrose was a woman of fine presence, whose one absorbing desire to be a society leader had never been realized. Well born and endowed with beauty, she had married wealth, only to see it slip from her husband's hold in a financial crisis two years afterward. His losses induced a stroke of paralysis, and he lingered a hopeless invalid though all the best years of her womanhood and then died, leaving her at middle age with a bare competence. After Mildred came into her life Mrs. Montrose transferred her own ambitions to her niece. Surely with such a face and figure and fortune as Mildred possessed the girl ought to shine in the world, she thought. Three years in society, however, had seemed only to increase the rather pessimistic ideas of her charge regarding mankind, and Mrs. Montrose had planned a European tour with a foreign title shining in the distance as her goal, when Mildred met Philip Hughes.

Nothing could have been more unexpected or more distasteful to Mrs. Montrose than her niece's sudden and peculiar infatuation for a penniless artist. But she was too polite to make any outspoken objections. She knew too well that she would but add fuel to flame by opposing the lovers. So she praised Philip behind his back and was most gracious to his face and allowed the lovers to meet with the utmost freedom. Meanwhile she hastened the preparations for the tour abroad and forestalled any suggestion on Mildred's part to postpone or abandon the journey by saying one day: "It is really a most fortunate thing for me, my dear child, that you desire to take this voyage. My physician tells me that another winter in this climate would jeopardize my life. He says I have a heart trouble, which those severe bronchial attacks, with the racking cough, might aggravate to a fatal extent, and you cannot imagine how grateful I feel to you for taking this journey. I would not dare to go alone, even if you were under the care of friends."

So two months after their final meeting the lovers were separated. They were not formally betrothed, because Philip told Mildred plainly that he would never ask a woman to be his wife until he had made some sort of a place for himself in the temple of fame. "With such a hope as you have given me," he said, "with such an inspiration I can surely achieve more in the next year than all I could have done in ten without you. All I ask is to keep your heart and hand free for me one year give me a trial, and if I prove unworthy of your respect, if I amount to nothing in that time, well, I can at least die."

Mildred had pressed one rose leaf palm over his lips and had looked unutterable things into his eyes and murmured something about being willing to wait "a thousand years" if need be for him.

After she had gone Philip kept a daily journal of all his emotions and dreams, which he mailed to her twice a week. In reply he received timid little letters once a week, full of tender nothings, which were to his craving passions like crumbs of sweet cake thrown to a hungry lion. Mildred was not gifted with the pen. She talked much better than she wrote. To sit in the spell of Philip's magnetic presence and converse of love was one thing to sit down alone, thousands of miles away, and write of love to a man she had never seen three months previously was a difficult and rather alarming thing to do, it seemed to her. As months passed Philip complained that her letters were cold and accused her of having ceased to care for him. This made Mildred angry, and she wrote a sarcastic letter in reply. All this she confided to her aunt, and that lady felt that her opportunity had come. She quietly tossed all letters which came from Philip during the next two weeks into the fire, and at the expiration of that time she wrote home glowing letters full of accounts of Mildred's social triumphs. The London season was on, and Mildred really was the recipient of much attention. She entered into the gayeties with a feverish spirit caused by Philip's cruel neglect of her, as she supposed. A certain scion of an old French house was very devoted to her, and Mrs. Montrose did all in her power to aid and abet his cause. She believed that Mildred's infatuation for Philip was a passing girlish fancy, and that a marriage between the two could only result in misery. She felt justified in making this lover's quarrel a final rupture. A poor artist was bad enough, but when he added to his poverty a disposition of jealous tyranny it was time something was done to save Mildred before it was too late. Well, the "something" was done.

It was June when Philip heard the news of Mildred's titled admirer. Six weeks had elapsed since her last sarcastic letter came to him, and there had been no response to four of his penitent epistles. So this was the end of his dream. He packed up his belongings and set out for the "wilds of Maine." He did not care where he went, only to get away from the roar of New York and the eyes of curious people that was all he asked. He had thought of the Maine woods, but the thirst for the salt sea grew upon him as he journeyed, so he found himself one June night settled in a fishing hamlet with his tent pitched just out of the reach of the waves at high tide and sheltered by picturesque rocks on one side and a glimpse of spreading country fields on the other. A few rods distant was the cabin of "Clamming Jack," where he took his repast. Suzanne was Jack's daughter, a veritable fisherman's daughter, and the handsomest creature it had ever been Philip's lot to look upon. Medium height, of perfect shape and almost faultless features, she possessed that wonderful complexion so often found near the sea, and which might be a reflection from the lining of seashells, so similar is it in coloring. Her thick soft hair was the hue of ripe wheat and fell to her knees when unbraided. "A glorious model!" Philip thought only, and straightway asked her to serve in that capacity, offering what seemed a fortune to the simple girl 50 cents an hour.

So Suzanne passed many a weary hour for him and marveled at the sight of herself upon canvas. And while she posed "Clamming Jack" would row ashore with Dick Dunning of the fishing scow Black Minnie, and the two would stand awestruck behind the artist gazing at the wonderful things which grew beneath his hand. Then Suzanne would have to be freed from her strange new role of "artist's model" and go and spread the family repast.

Dick Dunning lived with Clamming Jack and his daughter during the fishing season. In the winter he worked at odds jobs about the neighboring towns. A good fellow in his way, with a dog-like fidelity to his friends, an honest eye, and a willing open hand, so open that it never held the pennies that he earned until they grew to dollars. That Dick loved Suzanne was as plain to all the world as that the waves ran up to kiss the shore. When a man loves a woman honestly, there is that in his eye, when it falls upon her, which no observer can mistake, but with women it is different, and none could say if Suzanne loved Dick. Philip from sheer weariness in thinking so hopelessly of his own heart affairs fell to wondering about Suzanne's, and then it was that he began to look upon her as a woman, not merely a model, and he thought what desecration it would be of beauty such as hers to give itself to rough handed, uncouth Dick Dunning. It was not long

Suzanne marveled at the sight.

after this thought first entered Philip's mind that Clamming Jack was brought home dead. He had carried a load of freshly dug clams to the neighboring resort five miles away, as was his custom each Friday, and he had been killed by the Portland express as he essayed to cross the track.

It was all so terrible and tragic, and when Philip saw Suzanne wringing her hands over the dead body of the fisherman who made her whole world, and when he heard her cry: "Oh, father, father, what shall I do, where will I go. I had no one in the whole world but you," he reached out his arms and said: "Dear, you will come to me. You will be my wife. I will take care of you." And then before the strangeness of his own words had ceased ringing in his ears, he was startled into something like terror at the impassioned weeping of the beautiful girl in his arms, and the wild broken phrases she whispered as she clung to him. "Darling, darling," she sobbed, "how did you know—I loved you? How did you know I prayed to die the hour you went away? Oh, father, father, why are you not living to give your Suzanne your blessing."

And so Philip married her quietly the very day after her father was buried that he might have the right to protect her then and there. It seemed to him that he was acting quite without his volition; that he was in a sort of hypnotic state, carrying out a "suggestion" perhaps of some other mind. Everything was unreal and strange to him, but he believed he was doing a manly act, and if he could not hope for happiness himself he was at least making another happy.

Dick Dunning had gone away the very day of the wedding gone with the look of a wounded dog in his eyes, and as he shook hands with Suzanne he had said: "Girl, if you ever want a friend, you know who to call on. I'll die for you to save you trouble, and I'll allus be your friend." Then he was gone. "Need a friend?" the words seemed so idle to Suzanne. How could she ever need anything or anybody save Philip? Was he not all? Friend, father, mother, husband. Oh, how she loved him—how she loved him! She was not wise in her love, poor child. She did not understand the windings of the human heart. She did not know that such love as hers needed to be curbed and bidden. She thought she might always show her whole heart to Philip, and that he would but grow the fonder, seeing all its fathoms deep of love for him, and had she been Mildred instead of Suzanne that might have been. In spite of all that cynics say to the contrary there are loves which possession and confession cannot quench mutual loves which increase with time and know no satiety.

But Philip, loving Mildred still despite the fact that he had made Suzanne his wife, found the ardent, demonstrative affection of the latter almost unsupportable. It was early September when the marriage took place. It was the last week in October when Philip and his wife set their faces cityward. Not to New York at first, but to Boston they proceeded, for Philip realized that even with all her magnificent beauty Suzanne must be properly clothed before he could present her to his New York friends as his wife.

Once fashionably attired a great deal of the difficulty of the first encounters

She heard a strange voice.

would be remedied. He had been carefully coaching her language all summer, and if she did not strive to pass beyond the portals of common platitudes he saw no reason why he need blush for her, since her beauty would win her half the battle. Yet after he beheld her thoroughly fitted out with all the requisites of a fashionable costume, her beauty appealed to him less than ever before. Down on the little Maine coast as she hauled up her boat and leaped into it to row out bareheaded and bring her father and Dick in from the Black Minnie, she had seemed grace itself, clad as she was in her short serge skirt and sailor waist, open at the throat. As she posed for him in all the difficult attitudes in which he placed her he marveled at her lissomness. Yet now in the habiliments of fashion she seemed awkward and heavy. She lacked the easy deportment, the trained movements of the woman of the world. She was not a society woman, and she seemed out of place in her garb. Judged by merely physical standard, Mildred Montrose did not possess one half of this girl's beauty, yet Suzanne would have appeared at a terrible disadvantage beside her in a salon, and Philip realized more and more the ordeal through which the poor girl must pass as they approached the metropolis.

Suzanne meanwhile was utterly unconscious of all this. She was blissfully happy. Her new clothes gave her the delight which a child feels in a new apron. She believed herself quite fitted now to enter the queen's drawing room if need be, and Philip, who saw her ever and anon examining her gown, her jacket or her gloves with eager, pleased eyes, felt his heart sink in his breast with the consciousness of all the pain and mortification which lay before them both. All? Ah, no! He did not dream of all the pain awaiting that warm fond heart. Had he done so he would have taken her and fled to the farthermost corner of the world. I will say that for him, weak as he may have seemed in many things.

When they were once installed in Philip's artistic studio quarters, and the world began to seek them but the real ordeal commenced. An ordeal more difficult than anything the young husband had imagined.

Philip was exceedingly popular in society, despite his lack of wealth. His handsome presence, his magnetism, his genius, all rendered him a favorite the first two requisites with women, the latter with men. He had allowed society to court him, because while he felt a secret distaste and even disgust for teas, receptions and all that society means he realized that he must live on the patronage of the people who frequented these places. Now that he had a wife to support he felt still more the necessity of keeping all favor with the world. He had thought Suzanne's beauty would act as her passport into the circle he frequented, but in the artificial light of city life Suzanne's beauty seemed to wane as a wild flower withers quickly in a hot room. Her splendid color looked coarse at first beside the carefully groomed women they met. Then after a few months it faded into a dull paller. She constantly mortified Philip's pride in small matters. She would let her great wondering pansy colored eyes roam over the costume of a paller, from her bonnet to her boots, as a child might do, and she would call the attention of Philip's friends to her new garments or bits of jewelry, showing such happy pleasure in their possession that it seemed utter cruelty to reprove her. She would cry out with delight or surprise at any new sight which attracted her, no matter in what public place she chanced to be. She was absolutely unconscious of her surroundings in the fullest sense of the word if Philip were with her. Whether in a public restaurant, or a theater box, or on the street, she forgot that others were near who would criticise or ridicule her, and she would point to things which interested her or piqued her curiosity, and she would laugh or cry aloud at the play or exclaim, "Oh, Philip, look, look!" and seize his arm while every eye was turned upon them. When reproved, she would seem incredulous or indifferent, saying: "I am never watching other people when I am with you. Why should they watch me? Have they nothing else to think about in all this big city full of things but poor little me?"

But after a time she began to lose her old-buoyancy of spirits. She felt less interest in the new life which had pleased her so at the first, more indifferent to her pretty garments and jewels. She felt a constant sense of Philip's disapproval, and she was growing to understand the glances and covert sarcasms which she received from people, these poisoned arrows of wit which are shot by the skilled society archer into human hearts. All her sweet, happy satisfaction in herself and her new life, all her pleased delight over the new sights and sounds were deserting her. A painful self consciousness was taking its place with a sad conviction that she could never be like these other women whom she met. "And yet," she would say to herself, "if Philip liked these other women better than me, why did he not marry one of them? Surely he could have had them for the asking." But one day the answer to this question came to her.

Between Philip's studio and the suit of rooms which the young couple occupied as living apartments there was a small curtained alcove. It contained a Turkish divan, a small table and a few books. This alcove was only lighted by gas and was unused save on occasions when the artist gave a studio tea, when it served as a sort of cloakroom.

Sometimes Suzanne stole in here, however, and curling herself upon the divan watched Philip at his work. He never liked to be disturbed in his studio, and she seldom intruded upon him. Since their marriage he had never asked her to pose for him. His pride resented the idea that any one could say he had married his model.

Suzanne found the hours when he was at work very long as the months rolled by, and to lie on the divan and watch her husband before the easel was one of the stolen sweets of the day to her. She had grown to fear his displeasure in almost every act she committed, and so she hid this innocent pastime from him as if she were guilty of a crime.

If any one entered the studio from the front hall, she slipped out of her retreat and back to the living rooms. It was only when he was alone that she cared to watch him. But one day it was the middle of May a warm, languorous afternoon full of suggestions of summer, Suzanne fell asleep on the divan. She had felt a strange fatigue of late, which caused her to fall asleep at the most unexpected times and places.

When she awoke, she was in a sort of dazed condition. She thought she was back in the little fishing coast house in Maine, and she heard her name uttered and sat up listening to see who had called her. She heard a strange voice saying: "But this girl Suzanne was no wife for you, Philip. Every one says it is the most unaccountable thing that you ever married her. You have made an awful mistake, and it is killing Mildred by inches. She will not live a year unless you can undo this dreadful work, which has made us all so wretched."

By this time Suzanne was fully awake, and she sat still, like one turned to stone, listening. Philip's voice sounded very stern and clear as he responded:

"I do not know who is at fault in this dreadful work, Mrs. Montrose, save yourself. You come here and tell me to my face that you destroyed my letters to Mildred, hoping to alienate us. You succeeded, and now you find that Mildred is ill and wretched, and you know that I am unhappy, and you ask me to undo the dreadful work, by which you mean, I suppose, unmarry myself. May I ask you, madam, how you expect me to do this?"

The woman's weak, complaining voice made answer: "Oh, I'm sure I don't know how, only I know people do get divorces very easily nowadays. This person you have married would probably be very willing to accept a few thousand dollars and let you go free to marry Mildred. I have come to see plainly that Mildred will never get over her infatuation for you. Ever since she heard of your marriage she has gone down in health, and finally I told her the truth about what I had done, feeling that she might be happier to know at least that you had only married out of spite, thinking she was false to you. But she seemed to pine away all the faster after she knew that. I feel like a murderer, and so I just decided to come to you and ask for my advice. I felt too sorry for her to mention it, so I allowed her to go. Evidently she is in some sort of marital trouble. But I am willing to swear that she is the innocent party."

It might have been a week later when Dick Dunning stood in the postoffice on the Maine fishing coast curiously regarding a letter which had just been handed to him by the postmistress. A letter was an event in Dick's life. He did not remember to have received but one before in his life, and that one told him that his father and mother had both died of smallpox away up in the Maine woods. This second letter was written on creamy thick paper in a cramped, childish hand, and it ran as follows:

DEAR DICK—You said when we parted if I ever needed a friend to call on you. You said you'd die for me. I don't want you to die, Dick, but I need a friend. Maybe when you know all I want you'll think it's bad enough, but I don't ask you to harm a living soul. Only come to New York—come to the Union Square hotel, corner of Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, and send me a line here in your own hand saying you'll come. Then I'll see you the second I tell you all. It's life and death to me, Dick. You must come! Tell nobody. SUZANNE.

Over Dick's face a strange look had passed. His nostrils dilated, and his eyelids twitched as he walked out of the postoffice and toward the house he called home now that Clamming Jack was no more his host.

"If he's treated her ill, I'll beat his body to a jelly," he muttered. "Poor little girl, poor Suzanne! Yes, Dick'll be your friend while he's a dog to walk on."

(To be Continued Next Sunday.)

Miss F. L. Thomas announces her annual spring millinery opening in another column of The Gazette.

HE FOUGHT THE INDIANS.

The Dime Novel Boy Was Sent West and Fooled His Father.

"One of the most amusing sights I ever witnessed was near Beatrice, Neb.," said B. T. Barnes of Omaha at Willard's. "There are a few Otoe Indians near Beatrice, their reservation being down the Blue river a short distance. A New York man has a 12-year-old son who has become addicted to novel reading and the boy ran away from home two or three times in order to fight Indians. The father found that whipping did no good, and concluded to send the boy to an uncle who lived in Beatrice, which he did, together with a letter asking the uncle to devise some means for so thoroughly frightening the boy that he would never want to fight Indians again. The uncle concocted a plan.

"He had friends in the Otoe tribe, and he arranged with them to attack a party that would come down the river next day, go through the war dances, give warwhoops, and fire blank cartridges. The boy was invited to go fishing, the uncle remarking that they might find some hostile Indians, and had better go armed. The lad was delighted, and a party of half a dozen, including me, started down the river. Suddenly we were attacked from ambush by the Indian braves. We returned their fire, and with blood curdling whoops they started for us. We started and ran, leaving our boat tied to a tree.

"All of us retreated except the boy. He stood on the bank of the river. He had discarded the empty flobert rifle we had supplied him with, and taking a revolver he was not known to have out of his pocket he was fighting the whole party of Indians. The first shot grazed an old chief, and with wild cries of dismay they ran into the woods. Then the boy taunted us with being cowards, and the whole population of Beatrice knew the next day that we had been attacked and would have been killed but for the prowess of the youthful warrior."—Washington Star.

He Knew One Word.

There are more advantages in a musical education that most of us think. A certain physician here in town, who is just home from Europe, says: "I never appreciated the advantages of a musical education until one day I went into a barber shop in Italy. Nobody about the place spoke a word of English. I was stretched on a rack that passed as a chair and swathed in a towel. The barber made an impressionist sweep from the upper cheek to the lower chin. Geo whiz, how it hurt! My mouth and eyes were full of lather; I didn't know a word of Italian. I yelled. The barber seemed to pause for a moment. Perhaps he was gathering strength for a new onslaught. You have heard that a drowning man can think 50 years in a second. I thought whole libraries and dictionaries. Not a word of Italian. The razor was raised again. Suddenly I remembered a word that I had seen on my daughter's music, and had asked the meaning of.

"'Adagio! Adagio!' I yelled. 'Don't! Adagio!'

"'Si, signor,' said the barber, and my life was saved." Washington Post.

UP TO DATE FABLES.

The Peasant and His Friends.

One day the Owl remarked to the Crow that the Peasant who had lately moved into the cottage beyond the wood was a good fellow, and the Crow passed the word to the Jackdaw, and the Jackdaw to the Parrot. Then the Fox wanted to know what was up, and being duly informed he took it upon himself to notify the other wild animals of the forest, and pretty soon it was

"Resolved, That, the Peasant being a good fellow, we will visit him and prove our good will."

In due time there was a great gathering of birds and beasts, and at a signal each one cried out and applauded in his own peculiar way. Things were mighty lively, and the assemblage was flattering itself that it was doing the proper thing in a proper way when the Peasant appeared with his hair standing up and his eyes hanging out, and exclaimed:

"Ah! Luck-a-day, but what in Texas is all this row about!"

"We have come to show our friendship for a bully boy!" was the chorus.

"Had you come as enemies I would have brought out my shotgun and protected myself, but now, alas, I am helpless and undone!"

Moral. The man "in the hands of his friends" may be pitied even by his enemies. Detroit Free Press.

The Monkey and the Camel.

The beasts of the forest gave a splendid entertainment, in which many well known stars took part. After the boxing Kangaroo had talked the heavyweight Apo to a standstill, the Monkey came forward and sang several topical songs, much to the delight of the audience. "Humph!" said a Camel who had come in on a press ticket and who naturally posed as a critic, "this monkey business makes me sick." Then the ushers came down the aisle and threw the Camel out into the cold, cold world, because he had spoken disparagingly of the performance.

Moral. The camel should have been careful not to let them hear that humph.—Truth.

The Cane Bout.

(After Victor Hugo.)

How they fight, these women!
Tigresses!
What a combat!
With an exclamation of rage the dark woman springs upon her lighter rival.
Shrieks!
Scratches!
Screams!
They fight well, these women!
Amazons?
Never!
Coarse women who wrestle in cabarets for the paltry sous that criminals pay to see the sight?
Again, no!
Listen, little one. It is two prima donnas from the Grand Opera who struggle thus.
Impossible, you say?
Nay.
The one has discovered that the name of the other her great rival has the fatter and blacker letters upon the programme.
How they fight, these women! New York World.

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Thousands Declare They Have Been Cured.

Druggists Say They Sell More of Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies Than all Others Combined.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

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A. G. Spencer, 129 E. Douglas street, Wichita, Kan., says: "Two bottles of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cured me of Rheumatism, with which I had been afflicted many years."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

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Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Asthma Cure with Herbs, 25.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

LETTERS OF CONSERVATORSHIP.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the County Court, March Term, A. D. 1896.

The People of the State of Colorado to Melvin Clay, of said County, Greeting: Whereas, At the March term of the County Court of said county, A. D. 1896, holden at Colorado Springs, you were, by order of said Court, duly entered of record on the 13th day of said month, duly appointed Conservator for Amelia Barber, an insane person; adjudged insane by the County Court of El Paso county.

[illegible] said Court do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Conservator unto said insane person, and authorize and empower you to take and have the care, custody and management of her property, frugally and without waste or destruction, to improve and account for the same in all things, according to law, and in general to do and perform all other acts which now are or hereafter may be required of you by law.

By order of the Court.

Witness, Clay H. White, Clerk of the County Court in and for the (Seal) said County of El Paso, and the seal of said Court hereunto affixed at Colorado Springs, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1896.

CLAY H. WHITE, Clerk.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. I, Clay H. White, Clerk of the County Court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true, perfect and complete copy of the Letters of Conservatorship granted to Melvin Clay, as the same appears of record and on file in this office remaining.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal (Seal) of said Court, at my office at the court house, in the city of Colorado Springs, county and State aforesaid, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1896.

CLAY H. WHITE, Clerk.

Union Ice and Coal Co

Are ever to the front and will meet all cut prices in coal. Do not buy inferior grades. Until further notice we will sell:

Old Canon City Lump at..... $4.25 per ton
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As was published in The Gazette of Wednesday last, Mr. I. M. Low of this city was given the order for the new books to be purchased with the money subscribed to Mr. Pastorius. The order is quite a long one, and as the books have to be brought from the East, Mr. Low estimates that it will take about a month to fill the order. If it is possible to obtain them sooner, Mr. Low will have them here before that time. In the meantime, however, people will be interested to know what books they are to expect at the end of that time, and, therefore, the full list as ordered is published to-day:

About, E.—
Man With the Broken Ear.
Ainsworth, W. H.—
Tower of London.
Windsor Castle.
Jack Sheppard.
Old St. Paul's.
Alcott, L. M.
An Old-Fashioned Girl.
Alden, W. L.—
Adventures of Jimmie Brown
Cruise of the Canoe Club.
Alger, Horatio, Jr.—
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Charlie Codman's Cruise.
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Betty Alden.
A Nameless Nobleman.
Dr. le Baron and His Daughter
David Alden's Daughter.
Baldwin, James
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The Story of Siegfried.
The Story of Roland.
Bancroft, George—
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Bangs, J. K.—
The Water Ghost, etc.
House Boat on the Styx.
Mr Bonaparte of Corsica.
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Barr, Amelia—
Friend Olivia.
Bernicia.
Barrie, J. M.—
Auld Licht Idylls.
A Window in Thrums.
Besant, Walter—
Beyond the Dream of Avarice
All Sorts and Conditions of Men
The World Went Very Well Then
Black, William—
A Princess of Thule.
Sunrise.
White Wings.
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Dr. Sevier.
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Caine, Hall—
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Aunt Diana.
Castlemon, Harry—
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Rlam Storm, the Wolfer.
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Witch Winnie.
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Prophet of the Great Smoky.
In the Clouds
The Despot of Broomsedge Cove.
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Lilith.
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Puck.
Moths.
Wanda.
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History of Medieval Art.
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Pony Tracks.
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Hero Tales from American History.
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The Story of Bessie Costrell
Warner, Charles Dudley—
Back Log Studies
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Their Pilgrimage
A Little Journey in the World.
The Golden House.
Weyman, Stanley J.—
The Story of Francis Cludde.
The Man in Black.
A Gentleman of France.
My Lady Rotha
Memoirs of a Minister of France.
The House of the Wolf.
The Red Cockade.
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Odd or Even.
We Girls.
Wiggins, Kate D.—
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Wilkins, Mary E.—
Young Lucretia, etc.
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A Family Feud
In the Schillingscourt.
Quicksands.
The Second Wife.
At the Councillor's.
Countess Gisela.
The Lady with the Rubies.
The Green Gate.
The Bailiff's Maid
The Enchanted and Enchanting.
The Alpine Fay.
Castle Hohenwald
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Horace Chase.
Jupiter Lights.
East Angels.
Anne
For the Major.
Castle Nowhere.
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Caged Lion.
Grisly Grisell.
Prince and Page.
Zangwill, I.—
Children of the Ghetto.
King of Schnorrers.
The Master.

Besides these books, the Arena was ordered for the year, one subscription (83), having been made for this special purpose.

Keep a copy of this number of the Gazette in your desk at home, so that when they are placed in the Public Library you will have a catalogue of these new books, which will be of great assistance to you when you wish to obtain something good to read.

Since last published, Mr. Pastorius's list has been increased by the addition of the following names and amounts:

Previously reported	$30.50
Dr. Jas. A. Hart	5.00
P. K. Pattison	.50
J. R. McKinnie	5.00
Mrs William Campbell	1.00
A. S. Tyler	2.50
A. E. Vest	1.00
J. B. Woodworth	1.00
S. M. Ashenfelter	2.00
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P. P. Noxon	5.00
Clarence O. Finch	1.00
H. S. Poley	1.00
Dr. S. E. Solly	5.00
Koehler & Capell	2.00
Dr. W. D. Marlow	1.00
W. E. Smiley	2.00
Cash	2.00
Mrs. C. McKee Thayer	2.00
Total	$80.50

RAILROAD LOCALS.

RIO GRANDE.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RATES.
(For To-day.)

Denver 75c, round trip $1.50
Pueblo 50c, round trip 1.00
Walsenburg $1.25, round trip 2.50
Trinidad $2.25, round trip 4.50
Canon City 2.50
Florence 2.50
Cripple Creek 4.50

Take the Rio Grande for all points in towns and mining camps. Low rates. City ticket office 16 North Tejon st.

New schedule to Trinidad via D. & R. G. R. R.

Leave Colorado Springs at 4:35 p. m., arrive Trinidad at 9.45 p. m. Leave Trinidad at 8.20 a.m., arrive Colorado Springs at 2.21 p.m.

RIO GRANDE.

To Glenwood and return, good 90 days, $16. To Aspen and return $25.

SANTA FE.

ROUND TRIP RATES.
(Santa Fe Route.)

Denver $1.50
Pueblo 1.00
Trinidad 4.00

SANTA FE ROUTE.
Reduced rates, commencing March 15.

Denver ..... $ 75
Pueblo 50
Trinidad 2.00
Canon City 2.00
Florence 2.50

TO THE EAST, VIA KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS OR CHICAGO.

The Santa Fe have the best route and make the quickest runs. Consult your best interests by securing sleeping car accommodations via the Santa Fe at the city ticket office, in the Opera House block.

C. C. HOYT, C. P. A.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED TRAIN.

The Santa Fe route have a first-class limited train to Southern California. The running time from Colorado Springs to Los Angeles is less than 47 hours. A dining car is carried through on this train. Once each week a special compartment car has attached, containing seven state rooms and two drawing-rooms. Space may be secured on application to C. C. Hoyt, city passenger agent, Opera House block.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

THE SHORT LINE TO CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Colorado Midland railroad, its service to all points in the Cripple Creek district is the best: three trains in each direction every day in the week. The Colorado Midland has a line of special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Pullman sleepers; these cars are standard gauge of modern pattern and open for the reception of passengers at 9 o'clock p. m. at Midland depot, Colorado Springs, and Cripple Creek passengers can remain in sleepers till 8 o'clock the following morning if they so desire.

When you go to the gold fields of Cripple Creek or West Creek take the Colorado Midland; its line is the shortest; its time the quickest, its fare the cheapest. Office 10½ East Pike's Peak ave.

U. P. D. & G. Co.

U. P. D. & G.

Denver	$ 75
Pueblo	1.25
Walsenburg	1.75
Trinidad	2.25

(Round trips.)

Denver and return	$1.50
Pueblo and return	1.00
Walsenburg and return	2.25
Trinidad and return	4.25

Round trip tickets good for five days. Office 14 Pike's Peak ave.

TO CALIFORNIA

Via the Gulf Railway is the best route. It is 12 hours quicker to San Francisco and Portland than any other line. Our time is 72½ hours, the shortest ever known. For further particulars call at Gulf Railway office, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

The way to reach North Cripple Creek is via the South Park line. Buy a ticket to South Platte station and take Gabriel's stage to the new town. Tickets on sale at 1011 Seventeenth street, Denver.

E. K. CARNES,
General Agent, 14 Pike's Peak Ave.

ROCK ISLAND.

TO ST. LOUIS

With one night out or one day out, as you like, via the Great Rock Island Route. Through sleeping car service to St. Louis via this popular route.

EXCURSION RATES

To Southern and Southeastern points for the winter season, via the Great Rock Island Route. For full particulars enquire at city ticket office, No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

UNION PACIFIC.

THAT TIRED FEELING.

When traveling, will be entirely overcome by going via the Union Pacific, the World's Pictorial line.

Superb equipment, dining cars east and west. Palace sleepers of the latest design; in fact, everything that goes to make a journey pleasant and comfortable. For further information address,

GEO. ADY, General Agent, Denver.

YOU ARRIVE IN CHICAGO

50 minutes, St. Louis over three hours, Kansas City two hours and in St. Paul and Minneapolis 40 minutes quicker by taking the Union Pacific, best track and equipment, Pullman Palace sleepers, dining cars (a la carte). Free reclining chair cars and all the modern improvements. For further information address,

GEO. ADY, Gen'l Agt., Denver, Colo.

UNION PACIFIC, CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Through vestibuled train leaves Denver daily at 10 p. m., arriving at Omaha 4.10 p. m., and Chicago 3.15 p. m., second morning. The excellent and unequalled service of this train makes it the best and fastest train for Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all points northeast.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief.

UNEASINESS.

If you are restless or if your children are fussy, or if your wife doesn't sleep as well as usual, hadn't you best think of a little trip to a lower altitude?

Let us suggest Texas.

The gulf coast is quickly reached, and comfortably too. Then we have on sale during the cold months, round-trip tickets to Galveston, New Orleans, San Antonio, etc., at very attractively low rates.

You would, of course, take the Gulf Road. Through Texas train leaves Colorado Springs at 12 o'clock noon every day.

R. L. WINCHELL,
General Pass. Agent, Denver, Colo.
E. K. CARNES Gen'l Agent,
14 Pike's Peak Ave., Colorado Sp'gs.

Only one day on the road, via Missouri Pacific—railway—Colorado Springs to Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago. Secure Pullman reservation of J. M. Ellison, Gen'l Agt. D. & R. G. Ry., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting-spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only 50c. at Baker & Co's Drug Store.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with crutch, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his crutch. He says the Balm did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle.

DAILY TRAINS
To Denver on the Rio Grande.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Baker & Co's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Baker & Co.

THE IDEAL HIGHWAY

From Chicago to N. Wayne Cleveland, Buffalo, with solid trains to New York and through cars to Boston, is the Nickel Plate road which operates one of the most convenient arranged and punctual train services with all the necessities tending to promote the safety, comfort and pleasure of the traveler. For information as to rates, routes, time tables etc, address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ills.

THE LIMITED FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

Leaving Chicago daily at 1.30 p. m. via the Nickel Plate road, arriving at New York city the following evening at 6.30 [illegible] and Boston at 8 [illegible] and incomparable for speed, comfort and safety with rates that are as low as the lowest. Trains consisting of baggage cars, buffet sleeping and elegant day coaches, lighted by gas heated by steam and with all modern improvements are run through without change from Chicago to New York, with through cars to Boston. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, Chicago, Ills.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

BUY YOUR TICKETS

For Cripple Creek at Rio Grande city ticket office. Special train 1:30 a. m. First-class equipment; train lands you right in the city; no staging.

RIO GRANDE

To Cripple Creek. Special daily train leaves at 1.30 a. m. Buy your tickets and secure your berths at city ticket office.

All last winter Mr. George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since.

My Dear Major—In answer to your very kind wire, I would suggest you take Rio Grande No. 11, connection via Pueblo, and the Missouri Pacific "Fast Mail" No. 5, which will give you a through Pullman buffet service from Colorado Springs to St. Louis, Mo., and will save you 12 hours' time to New York city over any other route, and give you an opportunity of seeing the Grand New Terminal station of the Missouri Pacific railway at St. Louis, Mo., which is by all odds the largest and finest structure of its kind in the world. Let me hear from you on your arrival in New York and how you enjoyed the journey.

Sincerely, THE COLONEL.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Not to be Trifled With.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a "cold" is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terrible; frequent, and thousands of thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are to day countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected. When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cent a bottle.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

DENVER AND COLORADO SPRINGS

Five daily trains via the Santa Fe route between Colorado Springs and Denver. These run at good hours and make quick time. Give you the benefit of a long or short day in Denver.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, the Carlsbad of America.

Owned by the United States government and under its direct supervision, is only reached by the Missouri Pacific railway. Your choice of routes via Wichita and Coffeyville, Kansas City and Coffeyville, or Kansas City and St. Louis. Special round trip rates all the year round. For full information call on J. M. Ellison, Gen'l Agt. D. & R. G. Ry., Colorado Springs, or write C. A. Trapp, G. W. A. Mo. Pacific or E. E. Hoffman, T. P. A. Denver, Colo.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

North or East Bound.
December 8, 1895

No 2	Atlantic Coast Fast Mail	7:25 am
No 10	St Louis and Kansas City	[illegible]
No 2	Atlantic Coast Fast Mail	7:25 am
No 10	Pueblo and Denver Pass	2:20 pm
No. 4	Atlantic Coast Express	7:01 pm
No. 6	Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express	4:50 am
No 8	Cripple Creek Special	5:50 am

South or West Bound.

No 1	Pacific Coast Fast Mail	11:17 am
No 11	Pueblo and St Louis Ex	5:38 pm
No 9	Denver, Pueblo and Canon City Passenger	4:15 pm
No 3	Transcontinental Express	10:25 pm
No. 5	Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express	10:50 pm
No 7	Cripple Creek Special	1:30 am

Trains Nos 5 and 7 and 6 and 8 are narrow gauge and carry through sleepers.

MANITOU BRANCH.

Leave Colorado Springs—

[illegible] 11:20 pm
[illegible] 5:40 pm

Leave Manitou—

7:00 am
10:40 am
5:10 pm

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 17 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace cars, sleepers. Chair cars free. For full information call on or address

J. M. Ellison, General Agent,
26 N. Tejon Street.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.
March 1, 1896.

North Bound— Leave

No 07	Aspen to Denver	4:25 am
No 7	Chicago to Denver	6:00 am
No 09	Pueblo to Denver	9:10 am
No 06	Chicago to Denver	2:25 pm
No 8	Salt Lake to Denver	6:42 pm

South Bound—

No 06	Denver to Salt Lake	11:15 am
No 08	Denver to Canon City	4:10 pm
No 061	Denver to Chicago	6:12 p m
No 6	Denver to Chicago	9:42 pm
No 96	Denver to Pueblo	11:30 pm

Trains 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Colorado Springs and Chicago via Kansas City. No. 6 connects at La Junta with train to California. No change of cars via Kansas City. No change of cars.

Trains 06 and 08 run between Colorado Springs and Chicago via Kansas City. Train 08 connects at La Junta with the California limited. Full line steamship tickets to Europe.

J. L. DUNLEY, Ticket Agt., Depot. C. C. HOYT, City Pass Agt., Opera House Blk.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Taking Effect March 1, 1896.

West Bound—

No 1		9:00 am
No 5		11:15 am
No 7		11:30 pm

East Bound—

No 2		12:05 pm
No 6		6:55 pm
No 8		4:15 am

All trains run daily.

Nos 7 and 8 between Denver and Grand Junction, carrying through sleeper between Denver and Ogden.

Nos 1 and 2 between Colorado Springs, Cripple and Victor without change of cars.

Nos 7 and 8 between Denver, Colorado Springs and Aspen with sleeping car service same. These trains also carry special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek sleepers.

All trains connect closely at Divide with Midland Terminal trains to and from points in the Cripple Creek district.

R. T. DUNAWAY, City Agt.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Depart

No. 6	Vestibule Limited to Chicago and St. Louis via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha	7:40 pm
No. 10	Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe and St. Louis	9:40 am
No. 5	Limited, to Pueblo	7:35 am
	Arrive	
No. 5	Vestibule Limited from Chicago	7:15 am
No 9	Fast express from Chicago	5:35 am

Nos 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha, Kansas City or St. Joseph without change. Through sleepers to St. Louis. All meals en route served in dining cars. Through tickets to all points East, and baggage checked to destination at No 42 Pike's Peak ave. Telephone 97, or Union depot telephone 53. Also passage tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Passenger Agent.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.

Government Fast Mail.

Lv. 6:25 pm	Colorado Springs	Ar. 9:25 am
Ar. 6:40 pm	Pueblo	Lv. 9:10 am
Lv. 7:00 pm	Pueblo	Ar. 9:00 am
Ar. 6:45 pm	Kansas City	Lv. 10:15 am
Lv. 8:30 pm	Kansas City	Ar. 7:00 am
Ar. 6:55 am	St. Louis	Lv. 8:30 pm

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No. 3, Daily	12:08 pm
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No. 5, Daily with through sleeper from Houston	2:55 pm
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Pike's Peak special:	
No 7, Daily	6:50 pm

LEAVE

For Denver and St. Louis:	
No. 8, Daily except Sunday	8:10 am
For Pueblo, Trinidad, Ft. Worth and all points south:	
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NOTICE.

School Bonds Special Meeting of District No. 11, El Paso County, State of Colorado!

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with a petition of more than 50 legal voters of said school district No. 11, a special meeting of the legal voters and taxpayers of said district will be held at the High School on Platte avenue at one thirty (1:30) o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, March 25, A. D. 1896, for the purpose of submitting to such qualified electors of said district as have paid a school tax therein in the year next preceding this election the question of contracting a bonded debt of said district for the purpose of erecting and furnishing school buildings and especially for the purpose of enlarging the Garfield school building by six rooms, furnishing the same and equipping the whole of said building with a modern system of heating and ventilation. The amount of bonds proposed to be issued is twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, to bear interest at five (5) per cent per annum.

The polls will be open from two (2) o'clock p. m. till five (5) o'clock p. m. Voting will be by ballot. Ballots will read, "For the Bonds," and "Against the Bonds."

This meeting is called and held under and by virtue of sections 44, 62 and 90 of an act of the general assembly of Colorado approved March 20, 1874, as amended by the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth general assemblies, and other provisions of said act hereto relating and in accordance with section 7, article XI, of the constitution

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BETTER FIT

in a ready-to-wear suit at $25 than you can get at your tailor for $50 or more. Justice is all we ask.

Permit us to prove our Argument.

Mothers will find our Line of Boys' and Children's Clothing

In Reefer, Sailor, Junior, Middy and Double and Single Breasted Sack Suits

Full and complete for Spring and Summer of 1896.

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CAMPAIGN SYMPTOM.

INDICATIONS OF AN EXCITING PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Claims of the Populists, the Democrats and the Republicans—The Languid Campaign of 1892—A Comprehensive View of the Situation.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 16. The political campaign of 1896 has opened in deadly earnest, and the premonitory symptoms indicate that it will be a rooster. It has been the rule in our politics that a languid presidential campaign has always been followed by a superheated one, and 1892 was certainly languid enough, when in one-half of the country people refused even to attend the rallies, and about a fifth of the voters staid at home. The Democratic committee, according to that party's custom, augurs well from these facts, and I must own that the figures it gives me have a little show of reason. In the census year there were in this nation 16,940,311 males over 21, and must now be 18,500,000 at least. Therefore, deducting all disfranchised by law, there are certainly 10,500,000 voters. Assuredly there will be 2,000,000 more votes cast than in 1892 are likely to; 3,000,000. And whose will the usufruct be? If, as they claim, two-thirds of the 3,000,000 at home in 1894 were Democrats, but soft, we anticipate, as the Populists say.

CONGRESSMAN HENRY D. COOKE.

As to the Populists, they always talk in superlatives anyhow, and it's just as easy for them to claim the whole menagerie as the ring-master's dog. They have already nominated three or four men for congress and the Republicans several more. Hon. Edward Dean Cooke of Chicago is entitled to such immortality as this column can give him as the first member of the Fifty-fourth congress to obtain a nomination, and he got it by acclamation too. He is a delightfully fluent talker, a pleasant, energetic gentleman and a most enthusiastic gold man and sanguine Republican, and to him I propounded this question: "The Democratic experts calculate that they will recover 60 seats in the house by mere force of the current in a presidential year and because the great popular rush of 1894 will naturally be followed by a reaction. Does your local knowledge bear out that statement?"

"The truth is just the contrary. The original current has not yet spent its force, and in the cities the masses are just finding out how badly they have been hurt by a Democratic administration. My district was 7,000 Democratic in 1892, but I shall be elected by a grand sweep."

Of the 60 districts which Democrats think will come to them without special effort 35 have heretofore been so strong that no Republican ever dreamed of carrying them in a presidential year, as, instance those of Hon. W. S. Holman and Hon. Jason Brown, which had an unbroken record till the last time. The Republican experts sorrowfully concede the loss of three districts in Indiana, while the Democrats confidently claim five.

Some of the anomalies of the last election are so very curious and so instructive as regards the coming one that I have questioned the representatives especially on the subject. Hon. Josiah Patterson represents Memphis, and in his district there are 39,000 males over 21. Yet his vote was but 6,654 and the total for the district but 10,063. Nobody charges fraud or bulldozing, and there was no contest made. "How did it happen?" I asked him.

"The Republicans played a sharp trick on us. They quietly agreed not to make a canvass and to keep still, so as not to bring out the Democratic votes," was the reply.

Mr. McDearmon of the Ninth got a little over one-fourth of the possible vote. Mr. Cox of the Seventh and Mr. Washington of the Sixth got the same and the other Democrats a little more, while the three Republicans averaged 17,000 each. So anybody can see where the Democratic hope for this year comes in as to carry Tennessee. All these representatives tell the same story: "They staid at home in sheer disgust at low priced cotton, hard times, no money and Cleveland selling bonds to bolster up the gold ring. But they'll all turn out this year—80,000 more." Mississippi has decided to go it alone. "The national platform cuts no figure," says Representative Williams, "as the state is solid Democratic anyhow, nearly solid for silver and likely to be quite so."

Of all the Democratic states Texas is the worst torn up, and everybody admits it. The Spartan boy might preserve a smiling countenance while the wildcat was tearing out his vitals, but a smile from a Texas Democrat would deceive no one in view of the patent facts. "If the election were held today," says Representative Abbott, "the Populists would elect at least six, and they may do it anyhow."

"It would be sheer madness," says Representative Bailey, "for us to indorse Cleveland or a gold platform, as we could not save more than three districts at the outside and should likely lose them."

Representative Maddox of Georgia presents this diagnosis: "In 1892 there were 24,000 votes cast in my district, but in the last election cotton was 5 cents a pound, and everything else worse. The Democrats were utterly disheartened and would not turn out even to hear a speech, while the other fellows were not organized. Where they did try to do something they fell into the hands of their worst men, and so their fellows wouldn't vote either."

In Representative Livingston's district there are about 27,000 men of voting age. He got 7,393 votes and the Populist 5,042. He admits that they are organized to give him a "good warming fight this year, but with Atlanta at our backs we can turn them down." It would be insanity of the wildest kind to split on silver, as we are all for it except the Populists. They pretend to be for it, but are at heart for paper."

"Now just look at that rascal Howard's district," says an Alabama member whom I shall not name. "The Democrats wouldn't vote for Denson, not only because of his gold record, but his other performances here, and the Populists were ashamed to vote for this man, and so it was a slow mule race, and, by the blessing of God, Denson proved to be the slowest!"

I couldn't think of reporting verbatim for a family paper the remarks of the South Carolina members. They agree that, except a few fellows in the cities, the state is solid for silver, and their remarks about Cleveland would scorch the paper.

It is only fair, I suppose, to give most space to those who evidently need it most, and so after the Democrats I take the Populists, whose ambition is to hold the balance of power in the next house, and who now expect to outnumber the Democrats. The latter concede them 20 members from the south and admit that they may get more. A few shrewd calculators think they will have 40 members in all. Jerry Simpson is as confident of coming back as that he lives, and all those west of the Missouri line say that those Democrats who bolted the combine in 1894 have become so utterly disgusted with Cleveland that "they would vote for a yellow dog if it would spite him." Everybody knows that the leaders of the radical silver party and the Populists have organized for a combine, but they have mighty stubborn material to deal with.

To sum up, it is an interesting fact that the Democrats claim so little and the Republicans concede so much, so the average of opinion may be said to be that, deducting their losses to the Populists in the south, there will be about 40 Democrats in the next house.

J. H. BEADLE.

FINISH IN SINGING.

It Marks the Distinction Between Real Excellence and Mediocrity.

"It is amazing how few good voices ever reach the maturity of their powers, and especially how few American voices are ever given or realize their proper opportunity," writes Charles R. Adams, the venerable and famous teacher of singing, in The Ladies' Home Journal. "The habit of school singing as it usually exists is a pernicious one, and one which should be discouraged until instruction is made to accompany it. Children will force their voices beyond their registers and beyond their volume by singing, or, more properly, screaming, in a chorus. One of the special evils of chorus singing arises from the dependence upon other voices for note and tune. The voice needs individual dependence as much as any other faculty."

Mr. Adams, after touching upon the value of chorus singing, under proper conditions, refers to the value of operatic training, enunciation and pronunciation, placing, etc., and says that finish is the greatest factor in public success. Finish, he concludes, has been said to mark the distinction between excellence and mediocrity, and why that lives and strives to art with any real love for his mistress that would prefer the honor and glory of the former to the self confessed inferiority of the latter? The times change, and one standard for the singer, as for the individual, advances with them. The advance is steadily along all lines toward perfection, toward completion, toward excellence—and although the goal in art, as in humanity, is still distant, yet each personal advance increases the possibilities and hastens the time for the entire race of mankind."

All War Requisites Furnished.

Proprietor of Big Iron Works—If I understand you correctly, you wish to place an order for armor plate that no cannon shot can pierce. We are turning out that kind of thing every day, and—

Agent of Foreign Government—No, you misunderstand. I wish to know if you can manufacture a cannon that can pierce any armor plate?

Proprietor—Certainly, sir. We are doing that kind of thing every day.—London Tit-Bits.

MOCK PARLIAMENTS.

PUBLIC RESORTS WHERE FORMAL DEBATES ARE CARRIED ON.

An Old Custom That Still Obtains In England—Intelligent Discussions Sometimes In Public Houses—Not Practiced Much In This Country.

Although some of the small and characteristically German concert saloons have disappeared from New York, beer gardens and concert saloons of a somewhat different type are still found in many parts of the city. Before beer gardens became plentiful there were many modest singsongs where each guest helped furnish the entertainment, and any stranger who took his drink in the back room might be called upon to sing or to recite. The primitive form of music hall variety entertainment has been swept away, and there are only a few survivals of it, to be encountered chiefly along the west river front. Here the patrons are Englishmen and Scotchmen from the ocean liners.

Another form of entertainment seems also to have become extinct the public debate, where, in place of songs and recitations, the discussion of public questions furnished the food of the evening. The whole went on to the accompaniment of pipes and beer. The saloon in Houston street, still called the House of Lords, probably owes its name to the fact of its having been the meeting place of debaters, and it is not long since such a debating society met in Cooper Union. It is a little singular that a form of entertainment so popular in other parts of the English speaking world should have been suffered to decline in this city.

The public debate still has much popularity in London. Its popularity is owing doubtless to the interest of all sorts of Englishmen in the house of commons debates and the fact that parliament meets in the town. Fleet street has several popular debates, among them the Forum, and, still more celebrated, Coger's hall. This last is in a court leading to Fleet street. The ordinary type of public house has in this case a long, low room behind the barroom. Here are long deal tables. Clay pipes are supplied free, and the company buys drink and tobacco. The speaker, who once looked remarkably like Lord Salisbury, and, according to rumor, was a schoolmate of the premier's, takes the chair at 9 o'clock and opens the debate. The debate goes on every night, and has gone thus in the same place for nearly 200 years. The speaking is sometimes excellent. An Englishman now living in New York recalls having dropped into Coger's hall on the night that Gambetta's death was announced and heard a caiman from the street, describe in most interesting fashion a visit that he once paid to Gambetta along with others deputed by a labor union to go over and interview him. All sorts of men take part in the Coger's hall debates, including bohemian newspaper men, an occasional Irish M. P. and political exiles from all parts of Europe. It came out in the course of the inquiry made by the Parnell commission that No. 1, the head center of the Irish physical force party, was occasionally a debater there.

There are in various parts of England, notably in the suburbs of London, local parliaments modeled on that which sits at Westminster. These debating associations have ministry and opposition, the treasury bench and the woolsack and honorable members from Glasgow, from Merthyr Tydvil, from York and Ballyhack. The Manhattan Single Tax club of this city was for a time organized as a parliament, and its governing committee could at any time be ousted from office by a vote of want of confidence. Some men make for themselves local reputations as debaters through their activity in such debates, but reputation of this kind does not lead to the real parliament, since the house of commons is more and more impatient of discussion and less and less respectful toward the gift of eloquence. All the English public schools have debating societies, and the Union at Oxford is famous as having been the scene of youthful efforts by many men who afterward became distinguished in public life. Gladstone won his first triumphs in the Union as a Tory.

English colleges and universities do not have the intercollegiate debates that cut so important a figure in the western colleges of the United States. The Greek letter fraternities of our colleges are, as a rule, merely social organizations, but a few of them are also literary societies, and debate is one of their exercises. That New York cares less for public speaking than other parts of the country is proved by the comparative rarity of public meetings for speechmaking. New York has nothing that corresponds to the sort of open court Sunday afternoon on Boston Common. Here any properly licensed person may set down his little portable platform and ease his mind on whatever subject interests him. Every law under heaven is discussed by these orators, and there are sometimes a dozen knots of listeners to as many different speakers.

The few open air speakers in New York, save at election time, usually discuss religion or preach temperance. The Boston Common orators are usually men of one idea. Once the listener has made the round of the various knots the Sunday afternoon performance has nothing new for him. These performances come nearer than anything else in America to the goings on in Hyde park on Sundays, when crowds gather to hear from cockney orators denunciations of real or fancied abuses, momentous announcements, the retailed opinions of "Herbert Spencer," the latest whisper from the retirement of "Hold Gladstone," the proper remedy for the wrongs of "Harmenia."

Radical circles in this city go in somewhat for popular oratory, just as artistic circles recently went in for studio dancing. The house of perhaps the most distinguished radical thinker in the city has on several occasions been the scene of gatherings to be addressed by reformers of one kind or another. Some of the most notable utterances given forth in New York of late years have been embodied in after dinner speeches, or, as in at least one conspicuous instance, in letters of regret. Two or three talking and dining clubs continue under a new form the debating association idea, and the women, fashionable and otherwise, have taken up a variety of instructive entertainments that involve the discussion of one subject or another by supposed experts.—New York Sun.

Half Tones and the Wood Engraver.

In these latter days, when the mechanical processes of reproduction have attained a degree of efficiency undreamed of when photography was first brought to the aid of the wood engraver, it is worth noting that this advance, instead of being the deathblow to the older and finer art, has but emphasized its special qualities and is indeed dependent upon it for many of its best effects.

To the careful observer it will be very evident that the best of the process plates owe much of their brilliancy and finer contrasts of light and shade to a delicate retouching by the hand of the engraver.—Scribner's.

PASSING OF THE BIG SLEEVE.

But the Light Summer Gowns Will Not Suffer Much.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—Yes, it is true, too true! The big sleeve is in extremis. In some cases it is like a lump of butter in a hot frying pan—growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less. Not many have been quite radical enough to appear in tight sleeves yet. They have caps, puffs, epaulets, frills and what not to hide the shrunken sleeve from the public eye. Tailor gowns have been shown with an almost entirely smooth upper part, but, as I said, it will take a little time to accustom the eye to the change. The light gowns for summer will probably not suffer much diminution, as the most of them are in bishop shape, and besides one wants her summer gowns to be loose and roomy. But we must say goodby to the seven yard leg o' mutton and the six yard balloon puff. Sic transit gloria mundi.

There was a handsome costume imported this week. The gown was cut in paquin folds, all around the back part. The front breadth was very narrow, and on each side of it were two wide panels of rich black and green brocaded wool. The rest of the gown was of light [illegible] cloth face cloth. The two front panels extended up to the neck, forming a vest. The basque bodice was cut into sharp points, with three covered buttons down each side. There was a draped collar of taffeta a couple of shades lighter than the cloth. The sleeves fitted almost snugly at the shoulder, but there was a plaited frill of the brocade to hide the fact. Another pair of sleeves to a neat little basque were in Gigot shape but they were strapped across the outside in such a way as to reduce their apparent size one-half. The skirt to this was fluted very full. The vest was richly embroidered in green floss picked out with gold. The material was stone colored rops. The vest and collar were of ivory cloth, the collar bordered with green and gold cord. The buttons were bone of the same shade as the cloth. Even the balloon puff sleeves are smaller than they were, but they are longer than before. There was a very quaint conceit, with a sort of marguerite effect, in a gown of figured mohair in browns and greens. The skirt was plain.

These ruffs are quite often seen and are pretty. They are made of crepe lisse, muslin crimped and then laid in zigzags all around. There was another odd gown of mottled mohair in light brown and black. The skirt was plain, but very full around the bottom. The waist was gathered to a belt, and the belt was of dark green velvet draped high to a point in front and fastened at the left side under a small rosette. There was a wide white linen partlet collar, and above that a ruff, with a jabot of the same lisse reaching to the belt.

THE PASSING OF THE BIG SLEEVE.

Among the most graceful of the new blouse waists I singled out one for description. It was of cream white serge like the skirt, and the sleeves were loose and quite large, being a cross between bishop and gigot. There were two self straps stitched with green saddler's silk, and each having three flat gilt buttons set closely together in form of a trefoil. The belt was finished and fashioned in the same manner, as was also the collar. The front of the blouse was arranged in broken folds, and there were four straps on each side, each having the three buttons on the point. There was a full vest of rich cherry silk in a delicate wild rose pattern, with its soft shaded green foliage. Nothing could be prettier for a young girl.

It now seems that the wiry foulards, cheviots and mohairs will be the favorite stuffs for out and in door dresses where a gown is expected to receive real hard usage. The English mohairs in colors and in black or other solid foundations with figuring are the newest. Those with a mottled effect are singularly pleasing. The plain solid colors in fine mohair and cheviot are rich and effective and are particularly well adapted to wedding tours or other land traveling. They do not crease or catch dust. Some of these are made with vests of white silk or satin, and nothing is richer than one of these lined and faced with white. Some of them have white pique vests richly braided with black soutache, generally in vermicelli pattern. A few are made with strapped and stitched seams, but on account of the brilliant finish of the goods the plainer ways of developing the garments are the most elegant. There are also iridescent mohairs.

There are new tweeds in brighter colors than I have ever seen. Brown and navy are always in, but now we see green, blues, red and even pink mingled with the darker threads. There are some pretty honeycomb woofs, some in solid color and some with the raised portion in a different color from the rest. There are novelties with satin stripes and threads over wool in a great variety, most of them being attractive to the eye, but novelty goods seldom wear well.

OLIVE HARPER.

YOUNG LADY'S BODICE.

And Dear Girl.

Miss Passee—I assure you I do not wear those glasses because I need them. I can see to read the finest print.

Giddy Girl—How remarkable! Second sight, isn't it? Detroit Free Press.

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